

## Saudi prince arrives in Fez

RABAT (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal arrived in the eastern Moroccan city of Fez Sunday night with a message from King Fahd to King Hassan of Morocco, the Moroccan News Agency said. It gave no further details, but King Hassan sent a message to King Fahd a few days ago which informed sources said was related to the work of a seven-member commission set up at the Arab summit in Fez last month.

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## Steadfastness committee to meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Joint Palestinian-Jordanian Committee for Supporting the Steadfastness of the Occupied Territories will meet in Amman Monday, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources told the Jordan Times Sunday. The sources also said that Khalil Al Wazir, popularly known as Abu Jihad, a member of the Fateh Movement's Central Committee, was expected to arrive in Amman Monday to attend the meeting. The committee comprises Jordanian government ministers and senior PLO officials.

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## German leader visit Syria

AMASCUS (R) — East German Head of State Erich Honecker will begin a four-day official visit to Syria Monday during which he will have talks on Middle East developments, questions of equal interest and bilateral relations, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Sunday night. It said Mr. Honecker will have two rounds of talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and will visit a Syrian military base and the Euphrates dam. Palestinian sources said they expected Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to arrive in Damascus during the next three days to confer with the East German leader. Mr. Honecker is due to leave Damascus on Thursday for official visits to Cyprus and Kuwait.

## Land devalues arka 6 per cent

ILSINKI (R) — Finland's ruokkoalition devalued the markka six per cent Sunday and imposed what it described as an extreme price freeze until Dec. 15, was the second devaluation of currency within a week, and after reports of impending scale price-offs in the important forestry industries sector. Land devalued by four per cent Wednesday but its political leaders said later the 16 per cent devaluation by Sweden on Friday led them to review economic policy. Finland and Sweden are trading partners but are also competitors in world markets, particularly in pulp, paper and forest products.

## Underground leaders call for strikes on Nov. 10

ARSAW (R) — Solidarity underground movement leaders called Sunday for strikes and demonstrations on Nov. 10 in protest against Friday's ban on their union the Sejm (parliament). A leader distributed in Warsaw and signed by four union activists who set up a national coordinating committee for the underground movement of the protests for the second anniversary of Solidarity's legalisation.

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## Israeli officer wounded in Alek

IRUT (R) — Gunmen ambushed a jeep Sunday and wounded an Israeli soldier in the mountain of Alek, where six soldiers and 22 were wounded in an ambush a week ago, an Israeli military spokesman said. Lebanese military sources said Israeli troops sealed off the area and began shelling the attackers. The angrier radio "Voice of Lebanon" said Sunday night Israeli troops had imposed a curfew on Alek district. It is still not clear who was involved in the attack a week ago, when gunmen fired on a bus carrying soldiers along the main Beirut-Naous highway on the edge of the area. The area has been under the control of Israeli forces since the early stages of their invasion of the region.

## Reisky meets Burguiba today

NIS (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, on a day official visit to Tunisia, met today Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunis News Agency reported. Essebsi said they discussed the situation in the Middle East bilateral relations. Dr. Kreisky, who Monday meets President Habib Bourguiba, said on Saturday that he was pessimistic about Israel's will to reach a peaceful solution in the Middle East. Speaking Saturday night at a dinner hosted by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Dr. Kreisky said failure to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem would bring more troubles and increase the prospect of war. Kreisky said the issue was the real problem of the region.

# King, Arafat discuss formula for joint political action

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A closed and lengthy round of talks was held Sunday evening between His Majesty King Hussein and visiting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. The two leaders further discussed a formula for joint Jordanian-Palestinian political action worked out during their first session of talks on Saturday. After Sunday's talks the King hosted a dinner banquet in honour of the PLO delegation.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Arafat presided over a meeting comprising PLO Executive Committee members Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Dr. Hanna Nasir, Jamal Sourani, Hamid Abu Sittah, Brig.-Gen. Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya and Muhammad Zuhdi Nashashibi. Also attending the meeting was PLO Central Committee member Rafiq Al Natsbeh. Discussions during the meeting centred on the results of the session of talks held Saturday between the King and Mr. Arafat.

The Jordan Times learned from PLO sources that a formula for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action was worked out during Saturday's talks. The formula includes the formation of several joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committees which will soon be announced. These committees will work on the international scale

within the new framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian accord. This joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy will serve as a basis for the development and implementation of the Arab peace solution proposed by the Arab summit conference at Fez.

The Jordan Times also learned that the new joint Jordanian-Palestinian political strategy will be put before the Palestine National Council (PNC) for approval during a session expected to be held towards the end of October or in early November in Tunis. But the PNC will only meet after the seven-member follow-up committee formed at the Arab summit conference at Fez has met at foreign minister level in Rabat on Oct. 25 to discuss the results of contacts made by committee members with leaders throughout the world.

More PLO Executive Committee members are expected to arrive in Amman Monday to join the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and participate in Executive Committee meetings being presided over by Mr. Arafat. Dr. Ahmad Sidqi Dajani will be arriving from Cairo and Mr. Yasser Abd Rabbo will arrive from Damascus. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas arrived from Tunis Sunday evening.

A large number of Palestinians in Jordan called on Mr. Arafat at the Guest Palace on Sunday morning to bid him welcome. They included the former mayor of Jerusalem Rouhi Al-Khatib, the former mayor of Haifa Mohamad Milhem, Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qawasm, Ramallah Mayor Nadim Zarou and Sheikh Rajab Bayoud Tamimi, all deported by the Israeli occupation forces from the West Bank. Flanked by Archbishop Elia Khoury, Sheikh Tamimi and Mr. Khatib, Mr. Arafat said: "This is the spirit of Jerusalem, all of us together like this."

Representatives from the Palestinian camps also visited Mr. Arafat, and he was presented with an embroidered Palestinian peasant dress depicting the Palestinian flag made by young girls from Baqa'a refugee camp. As friends, relatives, PNC members and Palestinian intellectuals thronged around Mr. Arafat to embrace him and speak with him, an atmosphere of warmth and informality prevailed over what seemed to be a family reunion.

Asked by a reporter on the state of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, Mr. Arafat said that the PLO "has a strong relation with Jordan, its King and government, and especially its people." He said that the Jordanians and Palestinians were "historically one people in one nation."

At 5 p.m., over 500 people from the Palestinian refugee camps and other parts of Amman thronged the courtyard of the PLO office in Amman, waiting for Mr. Arafat to come and speak to them. They chanted nationalistic Palestinian slogans such as Revolution Until Victory and some of them carried posters of Mr. Arafat. Their frenzy intensified into a maddening stampede as he arrived. Women cried and ululated, and scores of men, women and children pushed and jostled to make visual and physical contact with the PLO chairman.

Addressing the cheering crowd, Mr. Arafat said that the resistance put up by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut had once and for all dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli war machine. Israeli casualties in Lebanon had been greater than the sum total of Israeli casualties in all previous Arab-Israeli wars, a fact verified by (Israeli army chief of staff) Gen. Eitan himself, who three weeks ago admitted that 2,561 Israeli soldiers had been killed and wounded in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat said. He also reaffirmed the PLO's



Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday addresses a crowd of

Palestinians who came to greet him at the PLO office in Amman (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

position that resistance inside the Israeli-occupied territories will continue.

Referring to the massacre committed by the Israelis and their allies in Sabra and Shatila, Mr. Arafat pointed out that U.S. envoy Philip Habib had given him assurances through the Lebanese government that Palestinian civilians in Beirut would be safe after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters. He said that he had registered strong protest to the Italian foreign minister that the agreement reached with Philip Habib through negotiations had been broken by the premature withdrawal of the multinational force from Beirut and the Israeli occupation of west Beirut. The Italian minister said this was true but that Philip Habib and Bashir Gemayel had pressured for the withdrawal

of the multinational force 16 days before they were scheduled to leave Beirut, Mr. Arafat said. He concluded that this pointed to the fact that both Habib and Gemayel had plotted the Sabra and Shatila massacres in advance.

The massacres, he said, were aimed at terrorising the Palestinian people and humiliating them into surrender. "But this would not work, because the Palestinians are a people of martyrdom," Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat said the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces had lost 72,000 dead, injured and missing.

"In 1976, 3,500 Palestinians were massacred in Tal Al Za'atar. Another 5,000 Palestinians were massacred in Sabra and Shatila. Such acts would not subdue the Palestinian spirit of resistance.

which stood fast in Beirut and kept the Israelis at bay for 79 days, a spirit of either victory or martyrdom. Palestinians will continue to give their blood until we reach Jerusalem," he told the cheering crowd.

He paid tribute to the 400,000 Israeli civilians and soldiers who had registered strong protest against the Israeli atrocities in Lebanon. They verified and embodied the true spirit of article 15 of the charter of the PNC which calls for a democratic secular state in Palestine, he said.

On Monday, Mr. Arafat will pay a visit to a Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) camp, where 265 PLA fighters who returned from Lebanon after participating in fighting against the Israeli invasion are based.

## Iraq says 1 Iranian jet downed

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Sunday night its planes shot down an Iranian Phantom fighter in a dogfight over Ilam, in western Iran.

The Iraqi high command said its aircraft were intercepted by Iranian jets while raiding Iranian positions and military targets in the central sector of the Gulf war.

The Iranian Phantom was hit and exploded in mid-air while other Iranian planes fled, it said.

## Israel announces objectives

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government Sunday formally spelled out its objectives in Lebanon and said it still wanted to reach a peace agreement with the country's leaders.

After a debate over the past two weeks, the cabinet issued a statement saying it had adopted a series of resolutions on Lebanon.

They contained no new demands but made clear that Israel would continue to seek a peace treaty with Lebanon, despite the assassination of its ally, President-elect Bashir Gemayel. His successor and brother, Amin

Gemayel, is regarded as less sympathetic.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor told reporters, however, that the government was not making a peace agreement a condition for withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.

The statement listed the conditions for pulling out troops: --The remaining Palestinian commandos in north Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley must depart first.

--Syrian and Israeli forces will leave simultaneously. --All Israeli prisoners and the

bodies of dead soldiers must be handed over.

--Security arrangements must be established to guarantee the former Palestinian commandos strongholds in Lebanon "will not again revert to becoming a base and launching ground for aggressive acts against Israel."

American envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper have begun negotiations for a withdrawal of all foreign forces—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian—from Lebanon.

Mr. Meridor said the government wanted the negotiations "to be much more rapid than they have been up to now."

## Pym meets Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad told British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym Sunday that Europe held "effective cards" in the quest for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The official Syrian News Agency (SANA) quoted the President as telling Mr. Pym that Syria was interested in peace, but Israel wanted war. He urged the United States to cut back its arms supplies to Israel.

Mr. Pym arrived Saturday on his first visit to the Middle East since he took office in April. He travels on to Cairo Monday.

SANA quoted Mr. Assad as saying in talks this afternoon at the presidential palace: "Europe, like us, has an interest in peace, and it possesses effective cards in the Middle East peace process."

He did not elaborate, but Syria believes Britain and other European powers can influence Washington's policy on Israel.

"If the Americans are serious about working for peace, they must stop this big flow of arms to Israel, which cannot serve peace," SANA quoted the Syrian President as telling Mr. Pym.

"The search for peace remains the best method, but peace requires the will of all parties, not the will of one party, while war can be the result of the will of one party, as is the case now with Israel," he added.

## Egypt, Sudan to sign integration agreement

CAIRO (R) — A joint Egyptian-Sudanese parliament will be set up under the terms of an integration agreement due to be signed this week, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported Sunday.

It said the joint parliament would comprise 40 deputies from the two countries' parliaments including their present speakers and 20 others appointed in even shares by Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Jaafar Numeiri of Sudan.

The integration agreement, due to be signed in Khartoum on Tuesday by the two heads of states, was said by Egyptian officials to be aimed at boosting the two countries' eight-year-old cooperation

in political, military and economic fields.

Apart from the joint-parliament, Al-Ahram added, two other authorities will be set up to run the two countries' common affairs. They are the Supreme Council of Integration and the Economic Integration Fund.

The council, which will be headed in turn by the leaders of the two countries and include eight members chosen in equal numbers by them, will meet twice a year to review the implementation of the integration agreement, the newspaper said.

The council will report to the joint parliament once every 12 months on the achievements of joint projects carried out within the agreement.

## Cairo calls for military balance with Israel

CAIRO (R) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali called Sunday for a military balance between Egypt and Israel within the framework of arms control for the Middle East.

The official Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Ali as saying "Egypt could only accept a military balance with Israel reached as part of comprehensive arms control agreements for the Middle East as a whole."

Mr. Ali, speaking before Egypt's staff academy, said such agreements would help bring a comprehensive and just settlement in the region. He did not say whether Egypt was planning to take action in this direction.

Accusing Israel of capitalising on its peace with Egypt, Mr. Ali

said: "It was a mistake if anybody, especially Israel, concluded that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has defused the prospects of confrontation and explosion in the region."

"Things could not remain this way for a long time," the Egyptian minister said, adding that a separate peace is fragile and shaky. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979 after more than 30 years of hostilities.

Mr. Ali also warned that Egypt would not, under any circumstances, accept what he said was Israel's intimidation of its Arab neighbours to achieve its political objectives.

He was referring to Israel's military thrust into Lebanon in June and last month's massacres of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut.

## Bavarian state election kicks off with slow start

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Officials reported a slow start to voting in Sunday's Bavarian State election, a poll which could affect the balance within West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's new centre-right coalition in Bonn.

They said the turnout was unlikely to top the 77 per cent by the eight million-strong electorate in the last Bavarian election in 1978. The weather was cloudy but dry.

Sunday's election, the first since Mr. Kohl took over the national leadership after unseating Social Democratic (SPD) leader Helmut Schmidt in an historic no-confidence vote nine days ago, is widely seen as a test of public reaction to the changeover.

State Premier Franz Josef Strauss' Christian Social Union

(CSU), which won 59.1 per cent of the vote in 1978, is expected to retain its absolute majority in the 204-seat Bavarian Assembly.

The liberal Free Democrats (FDP), who brought about Mr. Schmidt's downfall by joining forces with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) and the CSU in Bonn, are defending a 6.2 per cent share of the vote, dangerously near the five per cent limit needed for representation in the assembly.

A failure in Bavaria, hard on the heels of its removal from parliament in state elections in Hesse two weeks ago, could upset the FDP's position as a balance to the right-wing CSU in Mr. Kohl's cabinet.

The FDP has come under attack

from Mr. Strauss, who has been running a strongly regionalist campaign in the "free state" of Bavaria that he has come to regard as his own.

The FDP, and its leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have also drawn fire from leftwingers in the party, who see the FDP's switch as a betrayal of promises made to its former coalition partners, the SPD, in the 1980 national election.

A special regional party conference in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg Saturday called on Mr. Genscher not to stand for the party leadership when the FDP meets next month in Berlin.

An opinion poll in the news magazine Spiegel showed that Mr. Genscher's popularity had fallen

sharply since his party's about-face in Bonn.

The poll, taken last week, showed that if national elections were held next Sunday, the FDP could not hope to be represented in the Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn.

In contrast to the FDP, the SPD has rallied strongly since Mr. Kohl took power.

It polled 31.4 per cent in Bavaria in 1978 and party officials expect Mr. Schmidt's personal popularity to bring in a strong sympathy vote Sunday at the expense of the FDP.

Mr. Schmidt has urged Bavarians to show what they think of the government switch in Bonn by voting the liberals out of the State Assembly.

If the FDP were to disappear in

Bavaria, the group most strongly tipped to replace it is the radical Ecologist Greens Party.

It has performed strongly in West Germany's last seven regional elections and seized the balance of power from the FDP in Hamburg in June and in Hesse two weeks ago.

Conservative Bavaria has so far proved relatively unresponsive to the party's environmentalist and anti-nuclear ideas, but the greens could win support from young voters who have tired of the traditional political parties.

The greens polled 1.8 per cent of the Bavarian vote last time, but the same Spiegel opinion poll showed that the party could now expect seats in the Bonn parliament in national elections.

## Saudis warn pilgrims against political activities

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdulaziz has warned that Muslims who defy a ban on political activity during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca will in future be charged by police, the official Saudi Press Agency said Sunday.

Prince Nayef said 140 people, including the leader of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojatoleslam Mohamad Hussein Mousavi Kho'ini, had been deported for violating Saudi rules during this year's pilgrimage which ended last month, but future offenders would be charged, it reported.

The agency said last week that 69 Iranians were expelled from

the kingdom after clashes with Saudi police in Medina on Thursday in which 19 people were injured.

Last month, Saudi police prevented a crowd of Iranian pilgrims chanting slogans from marching through the city of Medina and confiscated pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Prince Nayef also said the pilgrims then of violating the spirit of the Mecca pilgrimage and indulging in "Iranian publicity."

Prince Nayef also said trouble-makers would not be allowed to return to Mecca unless they changed their behaviour, the agency added.

## Swedish navy says spy sub possibly escaped

BERGA, Sweden (R) — A foreign submarine hunted by the Swedish navy for the past 10 days near its Muskego naval base may have escaped, the supreme commander of the Swedish armed forces said Sunday night.

Gen. Lennart Ljung said in a statement read to reporters that a submarine had definitely been trapped in the Haarsjaerd, 60 kilometres south of Stockholm.

"It might still be there but the probability decreases as time goes by," the statement said.

The search would continue at the same intense level, the supreme commander added.

He said that if the submarine had escaped, it could have done so as early as Oct. 1 when the hunt first began, or between Oct. 5 and 7 when the navy dropped several depth charges at one of the fjord's exits.

The navy said last week it believed it was dealing with two submarines, one inside the fjord and the other in Swedish waters outside the sealed off area.

General Ljung said Sunday night it was not clear whether the two suspects were not in fact one and the same vessel.

The general said: "There has been a submarine within the traps... if it has escaped it is not sure when this happened."

Asked if this in effect signalled the end of Sweden's latest submarine scare, official navy spokesman Sven Carlsson told Reuters: "It might still be here... we are going to continue the search with the same resources."

He said there was a slight possibility the intruder was lying helpless on the seabed with its batteries flat but he thought this most unlikely.

## Military dictatorship ends in Bolivia

LA PAZ (R) — Two years of military dictatorship drew to an end in Bolivia Sunday as the armed forces prepared to hand over power to civilian President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo.

Outgoing President Gen. Guido Vildoso fulfilled one of his last official duties by receiving the heads of more than 40 foreign delegations attending the swearing-in of the new leader.

Hours before the ceremony, supporters of the new left-wing

president gathered in front of the parliament building in Murillo Square.

JVTC

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## HOME REPORT

## Who is digging in the streets of Amman?

By Ulrika Mossberg  
Special to the Jordan Times

The Amman water and sewage systems are presently undergoing a general facelift. The digging, construction and the laying down of pipes all around the city are part of a big undertaking to create a more efficient drainage, water-supply and sewage network. The aim is a system which will be more compatible to the needs of the everexpanding city of Amman. To the untrained eye, the pipes or equipment used in the construction work might all look the same. In reality, three different systems are being improved and enlarged simultaneously; the potable water distribution network, the waste water system and the stormwater drainage system.

Legally responsible for the projects undertaken is the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), resident in a garden enclosed shady house on Jebel Hussein near Interior Circle. The general manager for AWSA, Mr. Mohammad S. Kilani, explains that the Authority already for a longer period of time has been working on a general updating of the water and sewage networks commensurate with the growing needs of the city.

"As concerns potable water distribution, technical studies undertaken have shown defaults in the design of the network," says Mr. Kilani. "The system also needs to be expanded as regards reservoirs."

"Furthermore, the sewage network needs expansion and the sewage treatment facilities are over-loaded". Another task for the AWSA is to improve the now incomplete drainage and later usage of storm water. This task is urgent due to the rapid growth of the city, especially the suburbs.

## Improved potable water network

Amman got its first potable water pipeline system in the early 1930s. The system had continuously been expanded but has not been able to keep up with the rapid urbanisation. Also, according to Mr. Kilani, it carries technical defaults. The defaults of shortcomings could be attributed to the extremely difficult topography of Amman which the water system constructors has to overcome.

The present water distribution system in Amman could roughly be compared to a two way main street with plenty of smaller tributary streets. From the wells, situated mostly in the lower parts of the town, the water is pumped to reservoirs uphill. After the reservoirs are filled the pumping stops and it is then the reservoirs that provide the water. This sounds pretty simple and could be so on a flat land and with sufficient piping and/or water supply.

In the existing Amman system however, water is being distributed to the consumers not only

from the reservoirs but while it is still on its way to the reservoirs. Since the distance in height between the pump at the well and the reservoir might be as much as 400 metres, the system may encounter problems.

Due to friction in the pipes, the water pressure decreases in relation to the altitude (the hydraulic gradient). Also the frequent tapping of the water while it is on its way up to the reservoir decreases the pressure. The result if the pumps are weak is that the higher up the hill the consumer is, the less water he will get. The same is of course true for the reservoirs. As regards Amman this phenomenon is aggravated because of the general occurrence of rooftop tanks. Whenever the water is pumped to the reservoirs, not only is it tapped for washing up, drinking or other household uses, but also to fill up an ever growing amount of water tanks. The result inevitably will be a shortage of water not only for the consumers uphill but also for the reservoirs. This, in its turn causes a general shortage later on, when all consumers have to rely upon the water in the reservoirs.

In order to overcome the present shortcomings of the water distribution, AWSA—in a simplified way of explaining—plans to transform the now existing two way street the so-called raising main with its distribution lines into a one way street. The water would, through this new method, be pumped directly from the well to the reservoirs. The next step would then be to pump the water through distribution lines to the consumer's tap.

The second object to the AWSA potable water system renovation plan is to increase the water storage capacity in the city, in other words to increase the number of reservoirs. New reservoirs will be constructed with a total capacity of 120-250 thousand cbm. The construction of reservoirs will be initiated in 1983, as a second step in the big renovation scheme. As for now, studies are being made by a consultant concerning soil quality, working pressure qualifications and other factors, significant for the project. Invitations to tenders for the reservoirs are expected to be circulated early in 1983.

The first step of the renovation plan is however already under way. It includes the laying down of the main pressure lines through which the water is pumped from the well to the reservoirs. (The raising main). Work also includes the installation of pumps.

Excavation outside the Marriott Hotel as well as in Marka, Hasmeie, Asrafiya, Nazal district, Umm Urheina, Sports City, and along University road are all part of this scheme.

The pipes laid down are of different sizes depending on either type of line or working pressure needed.

In Amman, where the pumping height might be as long as 400 metres, there are five different so-

called pressure zones demanding different pipe sizes in the pressure pipelines. Pipe size, naturally, also varies depending on the amount of water the pipe is intended to carry. The closer you get to the consumer, the smaller is the pipe dimension needed.

As regards the main pressure lines, they are dimensioned to carry a working pressure varying from six to 40 kilos. Six kilo working pressure is the weight per square centimeter of a 60 metre high water tower. The diameter of the pipes in the main lines vary between 300 up to 600 mm. Distribution lines come in sizes from 150 mm down to 50 mm for some distribution lines to individual houses.

The material used for potable water distribution is usually ductile pipes. The pipes are imported from France, West Germany or Japan among other sources. The actual work of digging and pipe-laying including pump installation is carried out by local contractors.

The project now underway, including pressure and distribution lines as well as reservoirs is expected to cost JD 10 million.

Financing will be provided by the Jordanian government, the International Development Association (IDA of the World Bank) as well as U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

## Sewage treatment to be expanded

As of today, the whole of Amman is serviced for the treatment of all waste-water by one treatment plant. The aluminium plant easily recognisable from far away, is situated along side the highway to Zarka and the airport. The plant was constructed during the late 1960s and was ready for usage in 1969.

The sewage water reaches the treatment plant mainly with the help of gravity. The pipes, which are made of locally produced concrete are of diameters varying from 200 mm wide laterals to 2 metres of the impressive size of 2 times 1200 mm.

The sewage treatment plant is now overloaded due to the rapid growth of Amman. The plant is therefore presently undergoing "intermediate improvement" carried out by a Turkish construction firm. The sewage treatment capacity in Amman, however, need to grow. The existing plant is going to be expanded and another treatment plant planned to be built.

By the end of 1985, a plant functioning according to the same method as the existing plant should be ready for use. A consultant is for the time being studying the project. "But it is too early," says Mr. Kilani, "to say anything about estimated cost nor when invitation to tenders is to be expected."

The treatment method used in the existing and new plant is the "activated sludge and trickling filter method". It is an electro-mechanical process.

Another process will be used in the treatment plant which is going to be built in Shebet Hamra, 30 kilometres northeast of Amman. The treatment here used for the waste water will be a "natural" treatment. The water will circulate between different waste, stabilisation ponds, and be cleaned without the use of chemical or mechanical ingredients.

AWSA expect to receive offers for the construction of this plant by Oct. 26. Estimated cost for project is JD 12 million. After treatment, the waste water, whether from the existing plant or from the two new treatment plants will be led via the Zarqa river to King Talal Dam from where it will be used for irrigation of the Jordan Valley.

## Master plan to control storm water

One of the big tasks for AWSA has always been to control, drain and put to some sensible usage all the excess water which more or less drowns Amman during the rainy season.

The latest example was the

heavy rainstorm in May this year when people drowned or were killed from injuries due to the rainstorm and floods. Amman's topography is in this respect disastrous, since all water flow down to the lowest point in the city which is "downtown" or Ein Ghazal.

The rapid growth of the Amman suburbs, especially north and west of the city has aggravated the problems. The paved streets of these suburbs act like canals for the rainwater and thus add to the already serious situation in the lower parts of Amman.

"But now, the master plan AWSA is preparing, hopefully should be able to cope with storm water drainage in this city," Mr. Kilani says with confidence. The plan which is being prepared with Lebanese consultative assistance should be ready by the end of this year. The plan especially takes into account the impact to the suburbs on the storm water problem.

In the preparation of the plan, close coordination has been maintained with the city planning au-

thorities. "The rapid and somewhat spontaneous growth of the city doesn't make our task easy however," Mr. Kilani says with a weary smile.

As part of the plan, extensive drainage work is going on in Hasmeie, Marka, Nazal, Umm Urheina, Akhdar mountains and the Jebels Luweibdeh, Hussein and Shmeisani.

Work includes the construction of street culverts and drainage piping. The storm water drainage project is planned to be carried out by the end of 1984. Total cost for the project is calculated to reach nearly JD 5 million. Financing is procured by governmental subsidies, the International Development Association of the World Bank (IDA) and U.S. AID.

According to the master plan, excess water drained will be led to Kufreia Dam south of Amman from where it will be used for irrigation.

As for the future, Mr. Kilani says that the master plan will be upgraded every five years in order to keep up with city expansion.



Workers lay pipes all around the city

## Guest commentary

## Growing up in Jordan: A closer look

By Dr. Marwan Muasher

Without going into all the preliminaries of emphasising the importance of the growing up process, I want to talk about what in my opinion are some serious shortcomings in the way our children are brought up. Not being an expert on the subject myself, I am simply pointing these problems out from the point of view of an observer who has gone through the process himself (and probably is still doing so).

The first serious shortcoming is what I call the suppression of a child's identity. From the time the child learns how to speak, he is ordered to shut up. His ideas are not usually allowed to be brought up, and when they are, they are treated either with laughter, ridicule, or are simply ignored. He or she is always expected to behave like grownups. If the child asks embarrassing or difficult questions, he is usually given a wrong instead of a simplified answer. In short, he grows up with a lot of inhibitions, and becomes too timid to express his views. He learns to fear his parents more than to respect and love them. This reluctance to express oneself carries over far beyond childhood, and is very difficult to overcome.

I write this in part because one of the things that struck me as unusual at the time during my stay in the U.S. was a scene at a restaurant. There was a four year old

boy eating with his father, and carrying on a conversation in the meantime. I could not stop myself from overhearing, and the way the father always answered his son, and always listened to what the child had to say, no matter how silly, really impressed me. I could not but also imagine the same scene happening here, with the father asking his son to shut up and eat in silence.

The second point I want to write about is the absence of any adolescent period to speak of in a child's life. The child is expected to jump from childhood to manhood or womanhood immediately. Any signs of "adolescent" or "teen-age" behaviour are severely criticised instead of rationally dealt with. The teenager is expected to be serious at almost all times. For some reason, it seems we are a society over-robbed with seriousness. One should not laugh a lot. One should not divert from the "norm" at any time. How many times do the parents ask their children to "have fun" when they go out instead of "make sure you behave properly". The word "fun" has very bad connotations in our society. It is almost always associated with evil, seldom with innocence.

Years and years after the child has grown up to be a man or a woman, this need to "be childish" and to live his adolescent years

keeps haunting him. For one can only suppress needs for a certain time. Once the man or woman are free from their parents supervision, this need will come out in the open, for it has to take its course and be fulfilled before it can fade away. I have seen time and time again people who were forced to take on responsibilities in life prematurely have a burning desire for "teen-age-like" behaviour, long after their teen-age years were over. One would be surprised that many leave their responsibilities to pursue needs that were forcibly suppressed in their years ago. I want to again emphasise that these are not necessarily evil needs, just innocent, if childish, ways of "having a good time".

## Emotional maturity

And then there is the problem of emotional maturity. Because most schools are segregated by sex, our children are growing up ignorant of the other sex. They are not aware of the way the other sex thinks, acts, or behaves. They do not know of its needs or aspirations. The natural growth of one's emotional maturity is thus affected, usually for a very long time, if not permanently. Coupled with the absurd idea our society has that women are inferior to men, a chauvinistic generation is raised, not only of men but surprisingly of women also, who believe in this idea, because it does

not know any better, and who bases it dealings with the other sex on it.

Speaking now as a man, I know for a fact that most of our young men who have the chance to go to universities where they are in contact with women, do not know how to handle dealing with them. They are too afraid or shy to be friends. Friendship between members of the opposite sex is an impossible idea to them anyway. In their view (as well as in the view of more people than I thought), the only relationship that can exist between a man and a woman is a love one. This idea, of course, has long been proven wrong by other cultures where such relations (friendships) do not only exist, but are also most common.

Many young men "fall in love" with the first girl they are able to meet and speak to, simply because the experience is new and exciting. Their "love" is not based on the development of a relationship, rather on the thrill of exploring the unknown. Once the thrill is gone, many discover they never loved their partner in the first place. Some are not fortunate enough to find this before marriage, an institution we seem to take too lightly by jumping in it too soon. This is not to mention the group of men and women who are overwhelmed with freedoms of dealing with the other sex, and release years of frustrations in unhealthy ways and proportions. What starts as an attempt to curb sexual behaviour

results in unnatural frustrations that once released (and they have to, for they cannot be kept in forever) will result in far worse consequences than the ones for which the curbing intended to prevent. Worse, it results in less understanding between the sexes, and forms distorted images of each other in their minds.

And finally, there is the question of divorce. There is a widespread notion that our marriages work better, because the rate of divorce here is much less than that of, say, the West. It is also the biggest farce I have heard of. No one doubts the fact that we have a low divorce rate. But this is so because the type of relationship that exists here in a marriage is widely different from its counterpart in the West. In a society dominated by men, all major decisions lie with the husband. In case a conflict arises, it is usually decided by the man. The marriage survives because of the lack of a meaningful relationship in which there is equity and mutual respect, not the abundance of them. This is in addition to all the bad connotations our society associates with divorced people, particularly women, which make them continue to live in marriage rather than risk a divorce and all the gossip that comes with it.

Our new generation requires a lot from us. Let us not be blinded by on inflexibility of mind as not to see the world around us. Let us not bury our heads in the sand.

## TV &amp; RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:45 ..... Cartoons  
18:10 ..... Children's Programme  
18:35 ..... Children's Programme  
19:15 ..... Local Programme  
19:25 ..... Local Programme: "Health"  
20:30 ..... News in Arabic  
20:35 ..... Arabic Series  
21:30 ..... Arabic Programme on Women  
22:10 ..... Arabic Programme  
22:40 ..... News in Arabic

## FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
18:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... Comedy: George & Mildred  
21:00 ..... 100 Great Paintings  
21:10 ..... Sara Dine  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Hart to Hart

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instrumentals  
14:30 ..... Pinkie Time  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumentals, Old Favorites  
17:00 ..... First Spin  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:35 ..... Animal, Vegetable, Mineral  
19:30 ..... Dance with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
23:00 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 The Secret Sharer  
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Ref-

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

## FILMS

\* L'Avventura, the last film of the Italian film festival, directed by Michelangelo Antonioni at the Amman Chamber of Industry, at 8:00 p.m.

\* Godfather, Part I, at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m. Call American Centre for tickets.

## EXHIBITIONS

\* Exhibition of masks, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Forms, an exhibition of 30 graphics from West Germany, at the Goethe Institute.

## VIDEO

\* Mot a Mot (5:00 p.m.) and Chet Chet (6:00 p.m.) at the French Cultural Centre.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.M.W.A. ..... 664221  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 64555

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century

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## FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Information Department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

## ARRIVALS

07:15 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:25 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:05 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Amman (RJ)  
09:50 ..... Amman (RJ)  
10:00 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
11:10 ..... Amman (RJ)  
11:20 ..... Tripoli (LA)  
11:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
11:35 ..... Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)  
11:40 ..... Saudi (RJ)  
11:45 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
11:50 ..... London, Istanbul (RJ)  
11:55 ..... Bucharest (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:05 ..... Belgrade (RJ)  
12:10 ..... London (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Dusseldorf (LH)  
12:18 ..... Amsterdam (KLM)  
12:19 ..... Moscow (SU)  
12:20 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
12:25 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:35 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:40 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:50 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:55 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:05 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:10 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:20 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:25 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:35 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:40 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:50 ..... Amman (RJ)  
13:55 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:05 ..... Amman (RJ)  
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14:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:20 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:25 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:35 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:40 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:50 ..... Amman (RJ)  
14:55 ..... Amman (RJ)  
15:00 ..... Amman (RJ)

## DEPARTURES

05:00 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
06:15 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
07:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
07:40 ..... Beirut, Paris (AF)  
08:00 ..... Athens, Belgrade (RJ)  
08:15 ..... Amman (RJ)  
08:30 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:30 ..... Amman (RJ)  
11:35 ..... Geneva, Zurich (SR)  
12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ)  
12:10 ..... Amman (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Amman (RJ)  
15:10 ..... Tripoli (LA)

## MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jds  
Belgian franc ..... 73.6 / 74  
Dutch guilder ..... 130.3 / 131.1  
Egyptian pound ..... 346.6 / 355  
French franc ..... 50.6 / 50.9  
Iraqi dinar ..... 625.3 / 638.3  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 25.1 / 25.5  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 135 / 135.8  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 122.1 / 122.6  
Lebanese lira ..... 82.9 / 84  
Omani rial ..... 1032.6 / 1041  
Qatari rial ..... 98.6 / 99  
Saudi rial ..... 104.3 / 105.1  
Swedish crown ..... 49 / 49.3  
Swiss franc ..... 167 / 168  
Syrian lira ..... 62.1 / 62.7  
UAE dirham ..... 98 / 98.5  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 614.7 / 618.4  
U.S. dollar ..... 359.5 / 361.5  
W. German mark ..... 143.1 / 144

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Fair weather and light and variable wind. In Akaba, northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

## Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman ..... 16/29  
Akaba ..... 24/36  
Deserts ..... 17/31  
Jordan Valley ..... 23/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 28, Akaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 32 per cent, Akaba 26 per cent.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, police ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 66167  
Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 36382-2  
Electric Power Co. ..... 56390-1  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

## HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre ..... 81381-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Al-Hadi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664711-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-5  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 667158  
Al-Musharraf Hospital ..... 667221-9  
The Islamic, Akaba ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Akaba ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Musharraf ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Asrafiyah ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Wajih Barakat ..... 38730

## MARKET PRICES

## Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.



## Randa Habib's CORNER

### Sidewalks but no water

In Amman there is a craze for sidewalks. Everywhere gaping holes prove that very soon strollers will enjoy walking on new sidewalks. But everything has a price, and in almost all areas where sidewalks are being erected more or less serious incidents have been reported.

The most common is the bursting of water pipes that transforms the excavations performed by the municipality into real pools. But this is not all; besides the fact that these improvised pools represent a great danger for children of the area, they also deprive the neighbourhood of water until the pipes are repaired.

On the Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman such an incident has been reported. The excavation that caused the bursting of the water pipes took place on Sept. 20.

The people living there reported the incident to the persons concerned and received satisfactory answers and lots of promises. Time passed, complaints increased, excuses too.

"You know we were on holiday for the feast but within two days everything will be settled."

The two days stretched indefinitely. Today the "swimming pools" are still there and the people living in the neighbourhood have to resort to private water tanks to fill their reservoirs.

Moral: To have a sidewalk in front of your house, you should be deprived of water for some time.

### 'Israeli measures against Arab educational institutions are part of expansionist plan'

AMMAN (Petra) — "Israel's arbitrary measures against school teachers and educational institutions in occupied Arab territories are designed to force such institutions to close down and their staff and students to leave their homeland," Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal said here Sunday.

Opening a four-day meeting of the Palestinian Educational Affairs Council, Dr. Tal said that "these measures, designed to force all Arab youth to leave their homeland, are part of an overall Israeli plan to achieve its expansionist ambitions in Palestine."

During its four-day meeting, the Palestinian Educational Affairs Council will discuss conditions of schools for Palestinian children in Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's invasion on June 6, educational institutions in occupied Arab territories, and Israel's measures against Arab schools, staff and curricula and textbooks.

Also on the agenda is a decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and its "constant threats" to close schools because of an "alleged deficit" in funds and the effect of such measures on Palestinian refugees.

Taking part in the meeting are representatives from Jordan, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Arab League and the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

Phosphate Mines Company moves against transgression on property

ZARQA (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Sunday set up a team to demolish all unlawful buildings on the property of the company and state-owned land nearby.

In a meeting, attended by JPMC directors, representatives of companies charged with building such structures and the acting governor of Zarqa also decided to take strict measures to ensure that no such acts of transgression are repeated in future.

An announcement made after the meeting said all unlawful buildings on JPMC property and on state-owned land nearby will be removed and called on all citizens and companies to refrain from constructing any buildings on state-owned land and warned that the violators alone will bear the losses that may ensue.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hussein condoles Al Shobaki family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated the governor of Ma'an to take part in a funeral for former Public Works Minister Ahmad Al Shobaki and to convey his sympathy to Al Shobaki family. Prime Minister Mudar Badran also delegated the police director in Ma'an Governorate to convey his condolence to Al Shobaki family. Mr. Shobaki, who died early Sunday, had served in several ministerial posts and one time had been member of the National Consultative Council (NCC).

### Kuwait meeting to discuss Arabsat tenders

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail left for Kuwait Sunday to attend an extraordinary board meeting of Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) due to open Monday. The board will discuss in its two-day meeting the subject of floating tenders for monitoring stations for the projected Arab satellite. Mr. Ismail said in a pre-departure statement.

### Arab Air Cargo Company to expand

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Air Cargo Company (AACC) board of directors discussed in Baghdad Saturday the prospect of expanding the company and transforming it into a major Arab air carrier company, according to a spokesman for Jordanian members of the board. Speaking upon returning from Baghdad the spokesman said that the board of directors headed by the chairman of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghandour, endorsed all the company's by-laws and operation plans.

### Aqaba to impose strict hygiene measures

AQABA (Petra) — The Aqaba Public Safety Committee took several decisions in a meeting here Sunday to guarantee cleanliness of the seashore and different quarters of the city. According to the committee's decision, hotels, bakeries, restaurants and sweetmeat shops are to be subjected to scrutinised hygiene and supplies control.

### Japanese envoy visits Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Tachibana Sunday visited Yarmouk University and met with its President Adnan Badran. They discussed ways of bolstering cultural cooperation between Jordanian and Japanese universities. Dr. Badran briefed the ambassador on the university's plans and programmes and then accompanied him on a tour of the university's engineering workshops, and laboratories.

### W.German professor discusses cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Special education professor at Kassel University in West Germany, Dr. Adrian Kniel, Sunday discussed the prospects of cooperation between his university and the Social Works College in special education for handicapped people at a meeting here with the college's director, Dr. Kniel also gave a lecture at the college on the role of teachers in the field of special education to retarded children. Listening to the lecture was the director of the Goethe Institute in Amman as well as teachers and students of the Social Works College.



Her Majesty Queen Noor inspects patients' records shown to her by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (to the Queen's right) during a tour of various health centres Sunday (Petra photo)

## Queen Noor tours health centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday made a tour of several health centres in Amman, Naour, Umm Al Basatin and Madaba.

The Queen, accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, first visited the mother and child-care centre at Wadi Surur District. She inspected the centre's activities and services and met with mothers and children who were seeking health advice. She also met with the centre's staff and was briefed on the centre's needs.

The Queen later called at Naour and Umm Al Basatin where she visited the mother and child-care centres and was briefed on their

activities and services and met with mothers and children who were seeking health advice. She also met with the centre's staff and was briefed on the centre's needs.

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activities and services and met with mothers and children who were seeking health advice. She also met with the centre's staff and was briefed on the centre's needs.

## Training course to start on marine life in Red Sea, Gulf of Aden

AMMAN (J.T.) — A training course on marine fauna and fishing in the Red Sea is due to open at the Marine Research Station in Aqaba on Oct. 16, according to Abdul Ghani Al Nahar, head of the Veterinary Department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. Nahar Sunday told the Jordan Times that the two-week training course is organised in cooperation with the University of Jordan, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. Nahar said the Ministry of Agriculture will be represented by Mr. Fathi Kilani and Mr. Ibrahim Al Sheikh. All countries bordering the Red Sea and Aden Gulf will take part in the course, Dr. Nahar said.

Dr. Nahar noted that the course will discuss several topics related to preservation of some fish species and their contribution towards solving the growing food crisis.

## Dajani leaves for ALO meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Labour Office will discuss the implementation of a programme for technical cooperation between the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and Arab states at a meeting which started in Baghdad Sunday, according to Amman Chamber of Commerce Director General Ali Dajani.

Speaking before his departure for the Iraqi capital to take part in the four-day meeting, Mr. Dajani said Sunday that the agenda also includes an ALO plan for launching inter-Arab cooperation in vocational training and a report on the fourth Arab seminar on social security which was held in May.

Also on the agenda is the question offering assistance to victims of Israel's invasion of Lebanon as well as Iran's aggression on Iraq.

Taking part in the meeting are delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates as well as ALO director and senior officials.

## Jordan to display products at Baghdad International Fair

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan's pavilion at Baghdad International Fair due to open early next month will exhibit products by 150 Jordanian companies, according to the commercial attaché at the Jordanian Embassy here.

He said that the Iraqi government has extended an invitation to Jordan's Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour to attend the fair's opening ceremony.

More than 70 countries are expected to participate in the fair, the attaché added.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 667171

## Population and family life education seminar opens

# Hassan stresses need for social development

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday opened at Princess Rahmeh Community Development Centre at 'Allan a consultative conference on population and family life education.

"Jordan is keen on promoting social development and raising the standard of living for all citizens and for this purpose the government is planning to spend JD 670 million in health and educational sectors within the current five-year development plan," Prince Hassan said.

He said that the government's interest in social development "does not mean minimising the role of individuals and families in urban and rural regions."

"On the contrary," he said, "we find it imperative on us to expand economic projects in rural regions so as to build up its local society."

Also addressing the opening session was United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative Salah Jum'a who reviewed the organisation's activities in agricultural development, especially in developing nations.

He laid stress on the role of women in development and in agricultural production.

Another speaker was Mr. Adnan Ra'ouf, representative of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, outlined the role of the fund in social development and the role of women in rural development.

The centre's Director Isam Al Zawawi spoke about the role that the centre can play in cooperation with other organisations in Jordan, and outlined the centre's efforts in developing local communities' health, agricultural, cultural and developmental activities.

Speaking on behalf of the West German Konrad Adenauer Foundation, co-organiser of the five-day conference, was Michael Lange, who said that the foundation carries out socio-economic and educational programmes in West

Germany as well as in more than 65 countries of the Third World. Most of the 150 projects the foundation is implementing in these countries are mainly in the field of social development especially in the rural areas, he said.

Mr. Lange said the foundation believes development projects will fail if women are not allowed to participate.

Women, he added, are "essential factors" in raising national production. He voiced the foundation's support for the objectives of the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development which, he said, has taken a "comprehensive and heavy responsibility for integrating women in development."

During the conference participants from seven Arab states and several organisations will study working papers on rural

development, women movements, agricultural extension service and cooperatives as well as vocational training programmes.

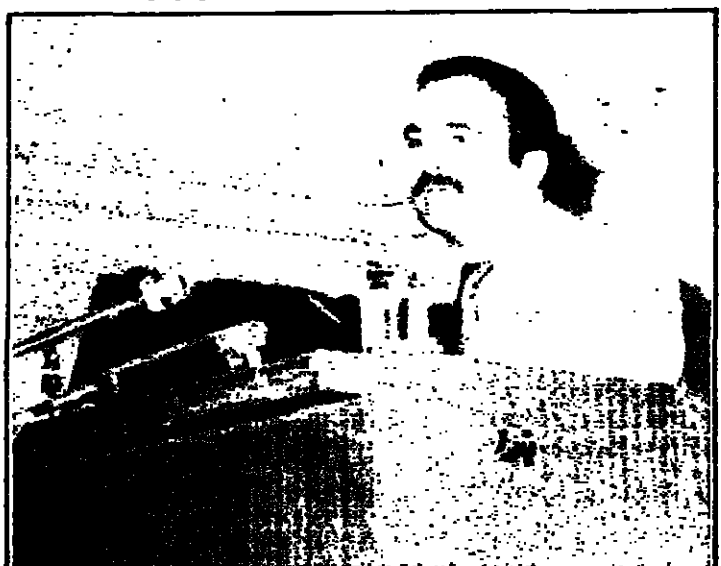
Also on the agenda are study on trends in family life education and women's programmes that are being carried out at the 'Allan centre.

The participants are expected to form groups that will submit recommendations for Arab countries to draw up national plans in these fields and to launch cooperation among Arab countries.

Delegates attending the conference come from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, North and South Yemen and Jordan.

The conference is organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, FAO and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, all of whom are represented at the conference.

Present at the opening session were Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib and senior officials.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday addresses the opening session of a seminar on population and family life education held at Princess Rahmeh Community Development Centre at 'Allan, northwest of Amman. (Petra photo)

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The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) hereby invites the contractors who had been pre-qualified for the Deir Alla-Amman domestic water supply project to participate in tendering for a new similar project to supply water to Irbid Governorate from Jordan Valley.

The project aims at pumping 20 MCM of water annually from four tube wells located in Wadi Arab near North Shuna in Jordan Valley to a terminal reservoir in the vicinity of Irbid. The project consists of:

1. 24 kilometres of 800-mm diameter steel and ductile iron pipes.
2. Treatment and collection system for four tube wells.
3. Three pump stations containing four pumps each.
4. Terminal reservoir with 110,000m<sup>3</sup> capacity.
5. Electrical power supply with 132 KV transmission lines and 20 kilometres long.

Five separate tenders will be floated for the above works starting Oct. 18, 1982 (pump stations).

The Jordan Valley Authority further invites contracting firms who performed similar projects and did not apply previously for prequalification on Deir Alla-Amman Project to submit their documents for prequalification on this project no later than Oct. 25, 1982.

The authority will request bids on basis of finance by the Jordan government and alternative bids on basis of financing by contractors through export credit for imported items of the project.

Contractors who had been previously prequalified for the Deir Alla-Amman Project and who are interested to participate in tendering for this project have to contact the Jordan Valley Authority to confirm their interest and to obtain the Tender documents in due dates.

Applications are to be mailed to:-

Acting President  
Jordan Valley Authority  
P.O. Box 2769  
Amman, Jordan  
Telex: 21652  
Tel: 42274, 42338

Dr. Eng. Munther J. Haddadin  
Acting President  
JVA

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## DE FACTONOMICS

By T.A. Jaber

## Jordan's foreign aid is earned

ONE OF the principal characteristics of the Jordanian economy is the need for foreign aid to meet the deficit in the government budget. Since 1921, the budget support has been received annually in increasing amounts. Prior to 1957, it was incurred by the United Kingdom and afterwards by the United States. The oil-exporting Arab countries have picked up most of the budget support to Jordan since 1967 and all of it as of 1980.

Such questions of why does Jordan continue to require foreign aid, how is it used and what are its future prospects can be discussed only in the regional context. To start with, let us consider the main factors explaining the need for budget support.

1. Utilised or even exploitable economic resources are very scarce in Jordan. Its total area is about 90,000 square kilometres of which

87 per cent is arid. Thus, agricultural production is constrained by a small area of irrigated land in the Jordan Valley and some rain-fed farming in the hilly areas. Water resources are being explored, stored and used more efficiently than before, but their potential magnitude will hardly meet the increasing demand for household, industrial and agricultural uses. Deposits of phosphates and potash are plenty and their production is being actively expanded or initiated.

2. Our comparative advantage in the region should be then in services and industrial production. This is true though with serious limitations. The cost of production of industrial goods and services such as tourism, health, transport and banking is being pushed upward by the customs duties necessary for the budget

revenues, the impact of higher oil prices, and the spill-over of higher wages in the Gulf on our labour cost.

3. Demographic factors have been also crucial in getting the government financing imbalanced. The Israeli occupation of all of Palestine in 1948 and 1967 had forced people to leave with their land and property behind. Israel has been expanding on the basis of Arab land and other resources while shifting the population pressures on others particularly Jordan. No country can easily adjust to accommodate relatively large influx of people without external support. The demand for public services have risen sharply which led to the expansion in the government current expenditures beyond the ordinary rates. With no other resource to develop particularly where agr-

iculture is limited, Jordan's population has invested heavily in education at all levels which has in itself increased the government burden.

4. With the Arab-Israeli conflict remaining unsettled and rather getting more complex in the light of Israeli aggressions and its devastation of Arab resources and hopes for a better future, Jordan feels threatened and has to defend itself. Defence is increasingly expensive in its direct and indirect costs and in its recurring and equipments requirements. The defence of Jordan is also crucial to the security of the neighbouring Arab countries.

5. Jordan is not only faced with limited natural resources, extra-ordinary demographic and economic pressures and military threats. It is also challenged as

an Arab country by an exogenous model of life and development which has been implanted at its borders. Accordingly, the Jordan government has to embark on ambitious programmes of development and modernisation. The current five-year development involves a total investment of about \$10 billion in economic and social projects. The government financing is faced by large claims for development projects since 50 per cent of the total investment has to be met by the government.

The above factors explain why Jordan needs external assistance to support its domestic resources. Some of these factors are significant not only to Jordan but also to the region. However, I shall explain later in more details why actually Jordan is entitled for such Arab budget support and what Jordan contributes in return.

## One river, two banks

THE CURRENT talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) form one of the most important loci of the current international effort to prod a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is obvious that there will be little movement on the priority of securing a full Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza lands occupied in 1967 without close coordination and political agreement between Jordan and the PLO. The dynamic reality upon which such a process is based is that in the past two decades, the Palestinian people have formed their own, genuine, legitimate political leadership in the PLO, and can deal with the world on their own. The status of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians has been codified in Arab political circles since 1974.

The immediate priority is to translate the political mandate that the PLO has from its people and from the Arabs as a whole into a negotiating mechanism by which the Palestinians can regain control over the West Bank and Gaza and exercise their right to

national self-determination, including, if they so desire, the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. The probability is that the process of Palestinian national self-determination will institutionalise and formalise those close human, social, economic, territorial and political relationships that already exist with the people and land of Jordan. Historical circumstances have meshed the people of Jordan and Palestine so deeply together that it is impossible to try to separate them, and thus what we are likely to see in the near future is Palestinian-Jordanian coordination geared to securing the Palestinians' right to political self-determination, with a separate political identity and entity in Palestine, while formalising the range of close human, economic and cultural ties that bind the two banks of the River Jordan. Palestinian national reconstitution and political self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza, and formal links between Palestine and Jordan, are not mutually exclusive processes; to the contrary, they are mutually reinforcing, and historically logical.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Hussein-Arafat talks are very important

The talks that started on Saturday between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), are a step of major importance in crystallising the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship.

It is natural for the two parties at this crucial stage in the Middle East situation to share the responsibility of assessing future moves and outlining a common perspective to tackle issues solidifying the mutual interests of the two peoples. Jordan is a firm believer in the need for reaffirming the Palestinian identity, as part of its national obligations.

Jordan's belief in the restoration of the Palestinian occupied territories as a prerequisite for practising such an identity is no less imperative. Hence, building up potentials that enhance opportunities for such restoration presents itself as a top priority. This requires an urgent drive at crystallising future relationships for an effective approach in the world arena.

The international climate has witnessed pos-

itive developments in favour of the Palestinian question. The efficient, courageous and responsible role played by the PLO in the Beirut battle, both militarily and politically has gained the world's respect and admiration for the Palestinian leadership. This atmosphere should be sufficiently manipulated, and full use of all positive aspects introduced should be made, with the aim of coping with the Fez peace plan directives.

The crystallisation of the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship requires an open and serious dialogue that needs its time to reach accomplishment, but, nevertheless, the present drive started with the King-Arafat talks should develop with due consideration of the importance of the time element.

Jordan, while welcoming Abu Ammar here in Amman wholeheartedly, will always remain a firm supporter of the Palestinian people and the PLO. The open, sincere and fraternal dialogue between Jordan and the PLO will be a good example of healthy inter-Arab relations.

## Al Dustour: Jordanian-Palestinian ties have always been special

The current talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships emphasise the special relationship and historical ties between the two peoples. While discussing the future relationship between the two peoples, following the end of the Israeli occupation of territories occupied in June, 1967, several considerations will overshadow the talks.

The very composition of the negotiating teams certifies to the special ties between our two peoples, which are manifested in the evolution of an organically interwoven relationship despite the negative impact of the 15-year-old Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Jordanian political structure has inherited the main features of the Great Arab Revolt, and the historic responsibility of the Jordanian political leadership towards the principles of the rev-

olt is evident. The Palestinian confrontation of the Zionist aggression is a great stand in defence of Arab nationalism threatened by an invading Zionist enemy.

The lives of the Jordanians which were sacrificed to defend Palestinian soil, with Palestinian youth, who sacrificed their lives on Jordanian soil, tremendously signify the common honourable cause endorsed by our two peoples.

Nevertheless, the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the lives of our two peoples have interacted beyond recognition. Yet, the prevailing circumstances now make it inevitable for our two peoples to reinforce their joint efforts to repulse unceasing threats by the Israeli aggressor and to sufficiently strengthen moves to foil hostile plans and intentions.

## Israel faces problems over what to do with PLO detainees

## All depends on what happens now in unstable Lebanon

By Gavin Bell

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Four months after their forces stormed into Lebanon, the Israelis have still not decided what to do with more than 6,000 men they arrested in an attempt to crush the power of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

They keep the prisoners locked away behind the barbed wire and watchtowers of a huge detention centre in southern Lebanon. And an authoritative source in Tel Aviv said: "There is no clear policy yet on these people."

"It depends mainly on what happens now in Lebanon," the source added. "The situation is

still very fluid and unstable."

More than 8,000 Palestinians and Lebanese, along with some foreigners, were rounded up after Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, the source said. Some 2,000 were released after questioning.

Official Israeli policy is to detain only "hard-line" members or supporters of the PLO, or those

who have committed specific acts against the Jewish state.

The source said that several hundred men had so far been judged to be in these categories. Some were expected to be brought to Israel eventually to stand trial.

The detainees included a small group of men known to have taken part in military operations in Is-

rael and along its borders, the source said.

After being screened at an interrogation centre, suspects are taken to the detention camp at Ansar, 12 km west of the inland market town of Nabatiyeh.

There they are questioned further about their activities when southern Lebanon was a stronghold of the PLO and its Lebanese leftist allies.

## Humane treatment but...

Israeli officials say there is a strict ban on beating or any kind of physical assault on the detainees. Israel has been keen to show that the occupants of the Ansar camp are being treated humanely.

It has refused to accord the detainees prisoner of war status, saying they were not fighting on behalf of a state or a force that signed the Geneva conventions. In effect, this allows Israel to put them on trial for alleged terrorist activities.

Otherwise they are said to be treated in accordance with the conventions. Officials say the detainees are given provisions for three meals daily, adequate shelter in army tents, clothing and medical attention where necessary.

A Reuters correspondent who visited Ansar in July reported that up to 20 men were crowded into each tent, similar to those that house half the number of Israeli soldiers.

Representatives of the International Red Cross visit the camp regularly and are free to speak with the men without Israeli supervision.

But despite official assurances of humane treatment, the frustration and anger of being penned up without any sign of release has sparked violence behind the barbed wire of Ansar.

Two weeks ago, eight men were wounded when camp guards opened fire to quell a riot not fully explained by Israeli authorities.

When the arrests began in June, local residents complained that some informers were taking the opportunity to settle old scores and innocent people were being detained as a result.

The authoritative source said the Israelis were aware of this problem, and believed they had been able to deal with it.

At the same time, the source said some prisoners had fooled their captors into believing they were innocent.

In one case, a Palestinian freed from Ansar in August is said to have taken part in an attack on an Israeli army vehicle in southern Lebanon two weeks later, in which one soldier was killed and four were wounded. The man was recaptured.

The source said no decision had been taken on the fate of the foreigners in detention, believed to be PLO volunteers. They came from more than two dozen Muslim countries, but their number has not been disclosed.

Other informed sources report discreet contacts between Israeli and Turkish officials on possible repatriation of Turks among the detainees.

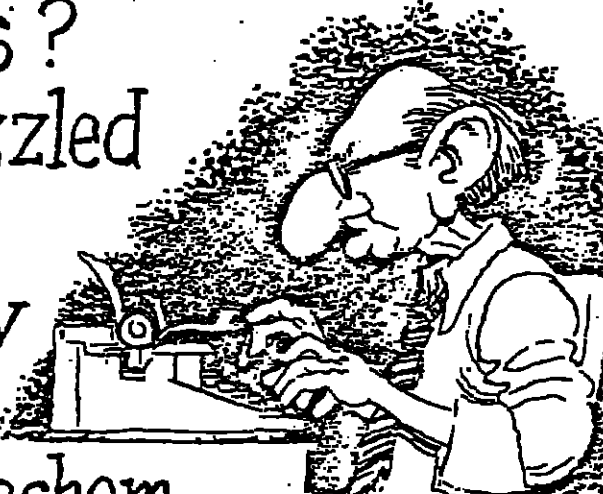
Officials of the Justice, Defence and Foreign Ministries are said to be deliberating policy on the detention camp, but so far nothing has emerged. Meanwhile the authoritative source said that more arrests were being made as a result of information from interrogations.

Dear Menachem,  
On bombing raids how can you tell  
the Palestinian terrorists from the  
innocent civilians?

Puzzled

Dear Puzzled,  
If we hit them, they  
were terrorists!

Menachem



## The massacre of the press

By Tareq Masarwah  
Al Ra'i columnist

ON OCTOBER 1st, the London Guardian published an analysis of another massacre taking place at the same time with that of Sabra and Shatila: a massacre against the press!

The Guardian referred to cases unprecedented in the history of the world press, including Latin America and Africa, particularly after the crisis which the Lebanese press faced following the break-out of hostilities in the country.

The only thing that met no worldwide criticism in Israel for its bloody invasion of Lebanon was the press, said the Guardian report.

The Guardian report is realistically painful and impressive. The present state of the Arab press has nothing to do with its real role as a reflection of social mobility and thought trends within the framework of democratic institutions.

The start was in the nationalisation measures in Egypt, which we later accepted. Now the press exodus has strikingly become a prominent phenomenon acknowledged as a step forward. Most Arab magazines are published in London, Paris or Cyprus; and the time may soon come when we read our daily newspapers arriving from one European capital or another.

Why? We call for the reconsideration of all Arab press conditions, and dare suggest some Arab summit enlist the issue on its agenda. Some might find this proposition funny, but we know Arabs among ruling circles who despise the press for not being their vehicle to power. What is the press for if more effective means can be manipulated: assassinations, conspiracies, betrayals and coups d'etat, not to mention others.

The spilling of the journalist's blood, as well as filling his pocket with coins do not make the press. It is those whose hands are not burnt in acids before liquidation and those who receive no tips that the Arab press badly needs today.

## Battle of the dictatorial past versus the democratic future hinges on the Spanish military

By Mark Baillie  
Reuters

VALLE DE LOS CAIDOS, Spain — A gathering at the Valley of the Fallen near Madrid two weeks ago underlined the lingering attraction of extreme right politics in Spain, where the authorities have unearthed a new plot to overthrow the country's democratically elected leaders.

Medals shone, flags waved and hundreds joined in a chorus of rallying cries forged more than 40 years ago.

The extreme right was celebrating the anniversary of General Francisco Franco's seizure of power in the 1936-39 civil war which smashed the left in Spain. The dictator, who died in 1975, was buried in this vast and grim monument to the war's dead.

Today's right is keen to draw parallels between the years leading up to the civil war and the present political scene.

Its adherents believe that the likely socialist victory in this

month's general election, the third since Franco's death, would amount to a betrayal of the ideals for which he fought in the civil war.

Extreme right parties polled less than two per cent of the total vote in the last general election in 1979 and they have only one parliamentary seat. But their politics inspired last year's failed military coup and the latest plan for an uprising on October 27.

Victims of the civil war and appointed guardians of all the ideals embodied in Franco's brand of Fascism, the army remains to the right the symbol of the Spain they believe in.

Reflecting this association, the national federation of ex-Francoist soldiers warned recently that a Socialist victory would mean Marxist revolution in Spain.

It was an officer of the paramilitary civil guard, a branch of the army, who stormed parliament last year at the head of 300 men. In the subsequent coup trial the government made every effort to assure the armed forces there would be no purge and only the

people who were visibly involved were put on trial.

The same officers, now serving jail terms of up to 30 years, were implicated in the latest coup plot in which three army colonels were said to have planned a national uprising.

The daily newspaper El Alcazar, named after a civil war siege fortress that became a rallying symbol of Franco's forces, typifies the creed of the right.

Favourite reading in officers' messes, it presents daily headlines highlighting what it sees as the disintegration of Spain's unity and a state of virtual war between separatist guerrillas and security forces.

Frequent references to growing prosperity under Franco gloss over the global economic expansion of the late sixties that benefited his regime and the world recession which coincided with the advent of democracy in the mid-seventies.

Rising unemployment, nearing 16 per cent of the workforce, provides fertile ground for the seeds

of discontent sowed by the "things were better then" slogans of the "National forces", the generic term the extreme right gives itself.

Full employment, order and unity are the themes of the latest party on the right-wing scene—Spanish Solidarity, led by Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, the soldier who burst onto the world's television screens in his accidentally filmed assault on parliament.

He is now in jail awaiting confirmation of the maximum 30-year sentence handed down in July for rebellion. But a good telephone link, later curbed, with the outside world and frequent visits allowed him to set up the new party last month.

His electoral candidacy was recently turned down on the ground that he is still a serving officer and not eligible, but his party is determined to fight the ruling. "We will go as far as the international court of human rights," said a spokesman.

Spanish Solidarity joins the original Falange movement, new

force and the Spanish Falange of the National-Syndicalist Worker Youth on the extreme-right list.

If forthcoming elections have projected the right onto the national scene, even the Pope's visit here shortly afterwards provides a stage.

Franco quickly subordinated the Catholic church when the civil war broke out and it bestowed the accolade of crusade on his rebellion against a government seen as a godless red menace.

Alcazar has little to go on and canonisation is a lengthy procedure, but the right still sees Catholicism and "national forces" as united in a common struggle against the "Jews, Freemasons and Marxists" who threaten their vision, although the church no longer has links with any political party.

"National forces" are not likely to win many votes in October's elections. The real test of strength between Spain's dictatorial past and its democratic future remains the attitude of the military to the expected Socialist victory.

By Marilyn Odehmar  
Reuter

## Torn between religion and economic necessity

MANILA — Burdened by the highest fertility rate in Southeast Asia, the Philippine government is facing the dilemma of how to encourage birth control in a predominantly Roman Catholic country.

As the Catholic Church forbids all contraception techniques except the natural "rhythm" method, government planners and officials are caught between respecting religious values and the economic necessity of curbing population growth.

In a country where 85 per cent of the 40 million Filipinos are practising Catholics, a dozen children in a family are traditionally counted as a blessing.

The average family has three to four children and 19 per cent of families have seven children or more.

This gives the Philippines one of the fastest expanding labour forces in the world. Some 700,000 workers are expected to come on to the labour market each year between 1983 and 1987.

But with jobs in short supply due to the recession, the country's widening balance of payments deficit and an external debt of \$15.84 billion, their prospects are not bright.

The World Bank, whose loans help keep the troubled economy afloat, insists that only an "intensified and more effective" family planning effort can help lower the spiralling birthrate.

In a confidential paper on the Philippines' 1983-87 dev-

elopment plan, the bank said the number of children born to the average Filipino woman if she were to survive throughout her reproductive years dropped from 5.9 in 1970 to five in 1975. But this was still the highest fertility rate in Southeast Asia, it said.

Population experts in Manila said the World Bank was troubled by the five-year plan's failure specifically to mention a birthrate reduction goal and an organised population control programme.

The bank advised the government that more people should shift from traditional techniques to more efficient methods of contraception.

The experts said the government, under apparent pressure from the bank, is now reconsidering its development blueprint. But it faces opposition from the powerful church, which claims four out of five five Filipinos as members.

The church has already loudly criticised the government's pop-

ulation control commission for giving away free birth control pills, condoms and intra-uterine devices.

The commission, which tried to sidestep church criticism by not recommending any particular method to people, has now switched course and wants to push modern techniques.

But this, if approved, would put the government on a collision course with the Catholic Church. "The church has a very definite,

unwavering stand," says Cardinal Jaime Sin, leader of the church in the Philippines. "All methods of family planning, except the natural method, are immoral."

The cardinal recently launched a campaign to promote the gospel of natural family planning and to oppose government intervention in the issue.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, on his return from a World Bank meeting in Tokyo last July to discuss loans for the Philippines, said the country would be confronted with major economic problems if its 2.5 per cent population growth rate was not trimmed to two per cent by 1987.

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## AQABA



## SPORTS

## Wilander disposes of Vilas, claims Spanish Grand Prix



Mats Wilander (18), Sweden's rising tennis star.

BARCELONA (R) — Sweden's Mats Wilander, 18, won the Spanish Grand Prix tennis tournament with a solid 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Guillermo Vilas of

Argentina in the final Sunday. Wilander, who also beat second seed Vilas in a marathon final in the French Open earlier this year, played a more accurate and con-

sistent game than the Argentine. Vilas, 12 years older than his opponent, tired more quickly and at times seemed to put up only token resistance.

The most hotly-contested set of the two hours 57 minutes match was the first when Vilas showed flashes of the style which won him the U.S. and French titles in 1977.

But careful play by the Swede eventually outweighed the Argentine's flair, and in the second set Wilander moved quickly to a 3-1 lead.

Vilas fought back to 4-3 but Wilander won the crucial eighth game, which went to deuce four times, and then had little trouble in clinching the set.

Fifth-seeded Wilander moved easily to a 4-1 lead in the final set, and though Vilas reduced the deficit to 5-3 and saved a match point in the final game, there was no stopping the Swede.

Wilander, who beat top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and fourth-seeded Argentine Jose Luis Clerc on his way to the final, said he believed he played better here than at the French Open.

He said he had no secrets to account for his spectacular success this season and added that he was not at all sure of being able to beat Vilas in the final.

But Clerc, in a comment after his straight sets defeat in the semi-final Saturday, attributed Wilander's success simply to his tenacity.

"The Swede is a player who bores his rival. Yesterday I think that in the second set, though I was leading 2-0, I just lost my concentration," he said.

## American pair wins world contract bridge

BIARRITZ, France (R) — Lew Stansby of Castro Valley and Chip Martell of Davis, California Sunday became the contract bridge pairs Champions of the World, but only after a cataclysmic scoring mix-up.

Their score of 3088 match points when play ended Saturday night put them 31 points ahead of a Dutch pair, Anton Maas and Max Rebattu on 3057.

Gabriel Chagas and Roberto de Mello of Brazil were third on 3044, Jan and Craig Janitschke of the United States fourth on 3037 and Edgar Kaplan and Norman Kay of the United States fifth with 3035.

In a finish dominated by U.S. pairs, Poland came 7th, France 10th, Britain 13th, Belgium 14th and China, competing in their first World Bridge Championship, a creditable 15th.

Stansby and Martell, a professor of computer science married to a daughter of leading economist Milton Friedman, won the crown only after they had protested against the scores announced by the World Bridge Federation.

The U.S. players were convinced that their own estimate of the score was more accurate than that of the official computers.

They were vindicated when it was found that an official had changed the playing schedule to allow a disabled competitor in the separate women's series to remain seated.

Unfortunately the computers were re-programmed as if this change had been made not in the women's series but in the open series.

## Despite Canadian temperament Games end in friendly spirit

BRISBANE (R) — The 12th Commonwealth Games lived up to their billing as "the friendly games" despite a display of temperament by Canada's frustrated swimmers.

And after 2,000 competitors had huffed and puffed their way through 10 sports, the 10-day festival ended dramatically when England came within an ace of topping hosts Australia from the top of the medals table.

Good-natured rivalry was the keynote in Brisbane—except at the Chandler complex pool where the swimmers of Australia and Canada waged a bitter and controversial battle for supremacy.

The Australians avenged the swimming defeat they suffered at the hands of their Canadian hosts in Edmonton in 1978. But many felt the lengths to which both teams were prepared to go in the battle of nerves would have been more appropriate in a circus ring than a sports arena.

But neither had the last laugh. The cold eye of the electronic timing system revealed both countries were breaking the rules by stealing micro-seconds in the relay change-overs.

There were six disqualifications—five of them in the relays—and at the end of it all the Canadians could stand it no more and walked out.

The Canadians apologised afterwards for any offence they might have caused, particularly to Queen Elizabeth who was at the Chandler pool that torrid evening.

Australian officials also had problems with discipline and at one stage seemed set to expel three swimmers, including Olympic and Commonwealth Champion Michelle Ford, from the team for disciplinary offences at the pre-games training camp.

But they moved quickly to heal the rift and the squabble was soon forgotten in the euphoria of Australia's mid-games gold medal sweep.

Nor was the controversy confined to the competitors. Aborigines and their supporters used the games to air their grievances against the Queensland government and staged a series of marches and demonstrations to drum up international sympathy.

The Aborigines are seeking perpetual ownership of the land on which they live and an end to what they say is racist state legislation.

Commonwealth Games leaders also took a key decision aimed at preventing disruption of future games because of sports links with South Africa. Any country competing against South Africa will now be liable to suspension from the games.

On the sporting front, Australia seemed set to take an unbeatable overall lead at one stage. But they reckoned without England's dramatic last-day assault and the final tally could scarcely have been closer—Australia on top with 39 golds with England one away on 38.

Australia's 14-year love affair with Raelene Boyle reached an emotional end when the honey blonde Victorian strode away with the 400 metres to climax one of the most consistent careers in world athletics.

Boyle made a superb recovery from a recent crisis of confidence in which she resorted to treatment by a doctor to restore her flagging morale.

There was a similar comeback by Olympic 100 metres champion Allan Wells who seemed to have lost faith in himself before coming to Brisbane. But he swept back to snatch the 100 metres gold and had tears in his eyes as he dedicated his medal "to the people of Scotland who have given me so much."

Wells also figured in a unique dead heat with England's Mike McFarlane in the 200 metres final—the first time a track gold medal has been shared at a major games.

The only world record to fall went to Canadian swimmer Alex Baumann who overcame a year of pain caused by a dislocated shoulder to improve his 200 metres individual medley mark with two minutes 22.5 seconds.

If Boyle was the queen of the track, then Tracey Wickham was everybody's darling in the pool. Wickham never received a more joyous reception than from her home town fans when she wrapped up a fine career with wins in the 400 and 800 metres freestyle.

Another smiling Queenslander, Lisa Curry, was the only swimmer to win three individual golds—and would have taken her overall tally to five but for the disqualifications.

But if there was one competitor in Brisbane who captured the heart more than any other it was paraplegic archer Neroli Fairhall of New Zealand.

Fairhall, 38, who has been unable to walk since a motorcycle accident 13 years ago, shrugged off her handicap to score one of the most dramatic triumphs of the games.

With three shots remaining she trailed Northern Ireland teenager Janet Yates by five points and needed to land her last three arrows plumb in the centre of the target to win.

## Tokashiki of Japan retains WBA title

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Katsuo Tokashiki successfully defended his World Boxing Association (WBA) light flyweight title for the third time in a bruising battle with South Korean Kim Sung Nam Sunday.

Tokashiki gained a unanimous points decision, the three American officials scoring it 146-40, 147-141 and 147-143 in his favour. But the swellings on the champion's face bore testimony to Kim's testing challenge. The South Korean ended the fight with a cut above his right eye and a bloody nose.

A lot of the action came in the final few rounds as both boxers stood toe to toe trading blows.

Sunday's Victory was Tokashiki's 17th in 19 fights. He has been beaten only once.

## Italy's Masala wins world pentathlon

ROME (R) — Italy's Daniele Masala won the individual title in the World Modern Pentathlon Championships in record-breaking style Saturday.

Masala, 27, became the first Italian ever to take the title with a haul of 5,680 points which beat the Olympic record of 5,568 set by Anatoli Starostin of the Soviet Union at the 1980 games in Moscow.

## Gerulaitis wins his 2nd Melbourne title

MELBOURNE (R) — American Vitas Gerulaitis won his second Melbourne indoor tennis title in three years Sunday when he beat compatriot Eliot Teltscher 2-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Gerulaitis, ranked fifth in the world, won the inaugural Melbourne tournament in 1980 and also reached the final last year, which he forfeited to Australian Peter MacNamara after protesting about the standard of umpiring and line judging.

He was heavily fined for this and suspended from the circuit. But there were no incidents Sunday as Gerulaitis picked up the \$20,000 first prize.

Afterwards the New Yorker said Teltscher had probably erred in trying to move him around the

court too much rather than playing his own game.

Teltscher whipped through the opening set, scoring service breaks in the first and fifth games. But Gerulaitis was just as ruthless in the second.

Two games into the final set a power failure blacked out half the lights for 20 minutes—a delay which appeared to help Gerulaitis.

"I started attacking more and began coming in on everything," he said. "I think I was probably just rallying too much in the first set."

Paraguay's Francisco Gonzalez and American Matt Mitchell won the doubles final, beating Australians Syd Ball and Rod Fawley 7-6, 7-6.

## French group abandons climb

KATHMANDU, Nepal (A.P.) — Heavy snow forced nine French climbers to abandon their attempt to scale the 7,246-metre mount Langtang Lirung in the central Himalayas. Nepal's Ministry of Tourism said here Sunday.

The mountaineers climbed 4,900 metres up the mountain's steep east ridge by Wednesday, but abandoned their bid to reach the peak on Thursday, the ministry said.

The French team, led by Denis Chateaufort 28, of Brunoy, is scheduled to leave their base camp Sunday for Kathmandu. Meanwhile, another French expedition is still trying to scale the 7,710-metre mount Jannu in northeast Nepal, the ministry said. The leader of that six-member team, Pierre Beghin, 30, of Le Suppeyen, and one of his colleagues, Dr. Xavier Fargues, 29, established their third high-altitude camp 6,800 metres up the mountain more than a week ago in preparation for their summit bid.

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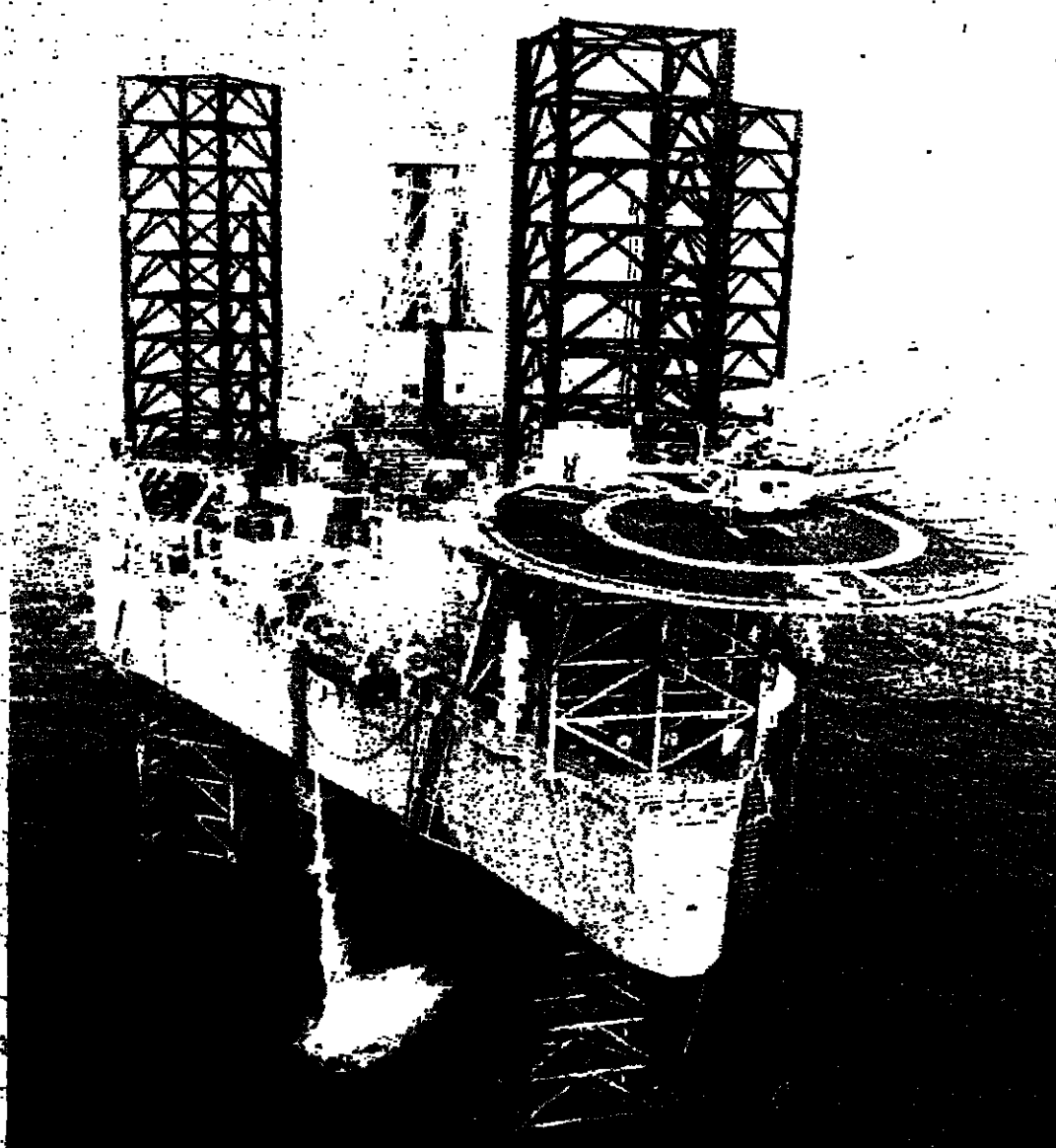
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MY

## N. Sea oil meets 21% of local demand



BONN (DaD) — Saudi Arabia is still the Federal Republic of Germany's main oil supplier, but North Sea oil is fast catching up with Saudi Arabian light. In the first three quarters of 1981 Saudi oil accounted for 31.4 per cent, or 18.8 million of oil imports totalling 59.8 million tonnes. But then came Britain, with 10.6 million tonnes or 17.7 per cent.

cent.

Next after Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and the U.A.E came Norway, adding 2.2 million tonnes to boost North Sea oil's total to 12.8 million tonnes of 21.4 per cent. Germany too is drilling for oil and gas in the North Sea. This is a Gelsenberg rig 60 kilometres west of Heligoland.

## S. Africa suffers drought

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa is as dry as a bone after months of drought and officials fear their hopes of bumper crops may wither under the fierce sun.

The rainy season, which normally begins in September, has yet to arrive and many areas have not had rain for more than five months.

This is South Africa's third drought in as many years and farmers are still reeling from last year when lack of rain bit deeply into the country's major crop, maize.

Officials say the position is not hopeless, but it is quickly heading that way as dam levels drop, springs dry up and fast running rivers shrink to nothing more than streams.

Maize planters can hold off sowing their next crop until December, but those who produce other foodstuffs are already suffering badly.

Crops are withering and animals search in vain for food on parched grazing land. Their owners are forced to buy feedstuffs or take them to market early.

The wheat board in Pretoria has already wiped some 300,000 tonnes off its initial crop estimate of 2.7 million tonnes.

But a good season in the winter rainfall areas of the cape region could save the overall crop and bring in a better than average harvest.

A South African agricultural union spokesman said irrigation schemes watering cotton and gro-

undnut crops in the northern cape are on the verge of collapse.

Farmers were being moved to areas that were still fertile.

In semi-tropical Natal, the sugar cane crop lining the coast is in a sad, withered state, according to cane growers' chief Ernie Morrison.

"We need rain desperately," he said.

In areas officially declared drought stricken, farmers can apply to the department of agriculture for assistance.

The drought is fast making water a valuable commodity. Black villagers north of Pretoria complain white farmers are asking them to pay about 15 cents (12 U.S. cents) for a small bucketful.

The farmers deny the villagers' charge of racketeering and say they have to cover the cost of transporting the water.

The government and local authorities are taking steps to alleviate the drought's worst effects. Councils like the one in the gold-mining town of Welkom in the orange free state have banned the watering of gardens.

In the northern suburb of Johannesburg, wealthy residents fear possible water rationing may restrict use of their swimming pools.

In the hope of making the rains come, chief Lucas Mangope, president of the Bophuthatswana black homeland, has called on his people to offer a special prayer in church.

## Ideas to beat unemployment

PARIS (Radio France Internationale) — In his book *Le Pari Français* (The French Wager), Michel Albert places us before a harsh truth: The international economic crisis is "upon us". The difficulties have only just started and they will grow worse. After the euphoria of the "glorious thirty years" (1945-1975), "stagflation" (stagnation of economic growth and inflation), combined with a high rate of unemployment, has taken hold of the Western economies.

Michel Albert's analysis is sound. He becomes worrying when he claims—and shows—that the left-wing Keynesian policy (priority fight against unemployment) and right-wing monetarist policy (priority fight against inflation, increase in productivity and investments) have failed everywhere and cannot but fail.

Fortunately, the author remains optimistic. For him, different opinions have to be convinced that solutions are possible: they have to be made to understand the causes and the mechanisms of the crisis. "The therapy for unemployment is less and less a problem of government and more and more a problem of society".

The solutions he proposes to bring back full

employment (or nearly) and beat the unemployment scourge are a "double-laned road": An economic policy turned towards external competitiveness plus measures of a social nature, the fruit of greater cooperation.

On the first point, he believes that states which are developed could achieve a better concertation instead of "making war on each other with unemployment figures". The countries of the European Economic Community in particular should show a much more united front by playing up their economic power.

But the most important solution is to invest, to make firms more competitive. Thus the first step is to consume less and to invest socially, i.e., do as much as possible for the "intelligent skilled worker" and reconcile wage-earners with the company, somewhat in the Japanese style.

The second solution consists in reducing the working week, which should cost the firm nothing and should not hamper its competitiveness. This reduction should create new jobs, but the author militates for a new human right: the right of each worker to choose for himself the number of hours in his working week and therefore his salary.

## W. Germany bases plans on overoptimistic assumptions

ONN (R) — West Germany's centre-right government has based its budget plans on overoptimistic assumptions about economic growth and its chances of curbing unemployment, according to economists.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg says he plans to peg the 1983 federal budget deficit to 38.5 billion marks (\$5.2 billion) and expects swift

economic results.

"If we act quickly and correctly, we should see the first positive effects for growth and employment in the course of 1983 and this development could continue through 1984," he said in a weekend radio interview.

But economists told Reuters the 1.5 per cent growth rate on which his 1983 budget planning is based is far too high, and they believe

Mr. Stoltenberg has overestimated likely tax revenue and underestimated the cost of unemployment pay.

"There is scarcely any prospect of significant growth next year. Unemployment will rise to an average of 2.3 million after 1.85 million this year," said Mr. Norbert Walter, chief economist at the Kiel Institute for World Economics.

Other economists were hardly more optimistic. Their highest 1983 growth forecasts were only one per cent after zero growth this year, and all agreed the average number of jobless would climb to a post-war high of over two million.

They said most firms have considerable spare capacity and do

not need to take on more workers to raise output. In addition, unemployment is being boosted by large numbers of young born in the 1960s baby-boom seeking jobs for the first time.

The federal deficit will probably rise to between 40 and 45 billion marks (\$15.8 and \$17.8 billion) in

## NEWS ANALYSIS

1983 from around 37 billion marks (\$14.6 billion) this year, the economists added.

The new government's budget draft combines cuts in public spending with higher Value Added Tax (VAT) and an effective increase in top income tax rates through compulsory interest-free

borrowing from high earners.

Mr. Stoltenberg said last week the spending cuts and tax rises totalled over 13 billion marks (\$5.1 billion) and were essential to prevent the 1983 federal deficit soaring to around 53 billion marks (\$20.9 billion) under the previous left-liberal government's plans.

He has included proposals to help the recession-hit construction industry and plans to exempt businessmen from the new compulsory loan for high earners if they invest more.

Leading industry and banking bodies have welcomed the programme, with reservations about the tax hikes, but trade unions have denounced it as an attack on

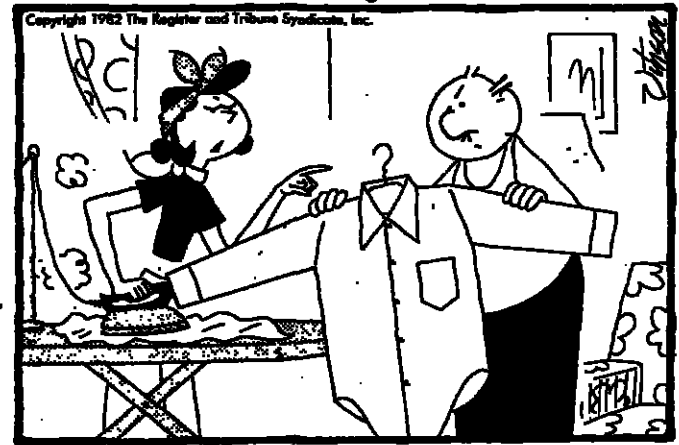
workers and a threat to social peace.

Economists say planning is clearly at an early stage, and it is uncertain how some measures, such as a proposed 500 million mark (\$198 million) cut in state subsidies to industry, will be implemented.

Most economists welcome the planned welfare cuts, including cuts in child allowances, higher patient contributions to the cost of a hospital stay, new medical insurance contributions for pensioners, and the replacement of student grants by loans.

But economists said a sharp fall in interest rates is needed to prevent the austerity package from having a deflationary impact on the economy.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

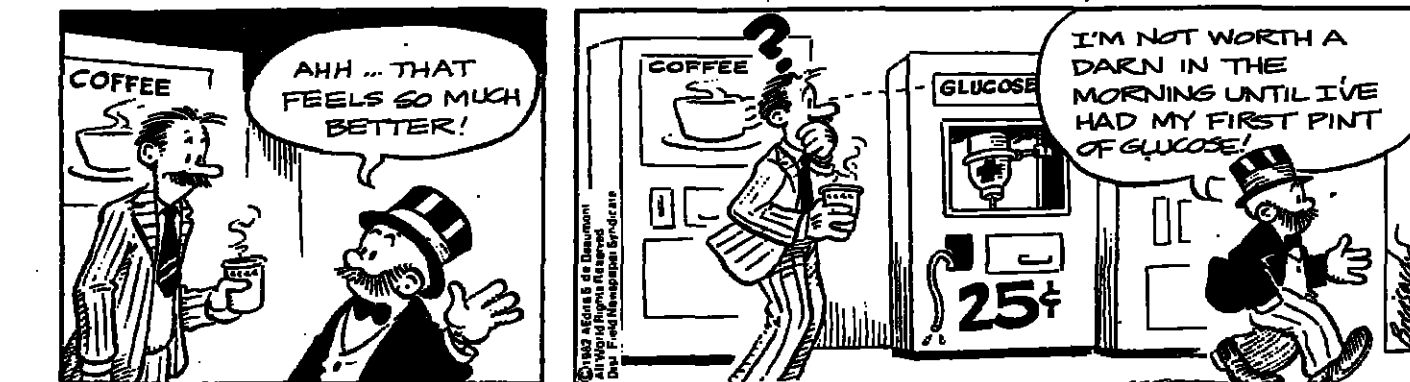


"OK, I won't starch your shirts anymore... but from now on you'll have to sit up straight by yourself!"

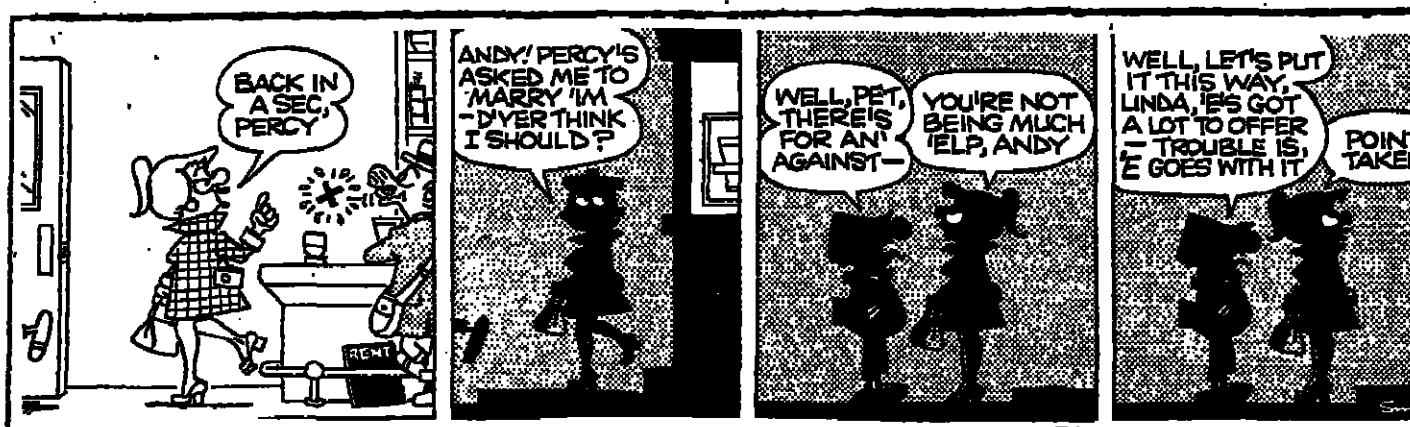
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAPNI

SWOHE

TANQUI

REEWKS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: BARON ELATE PATER INFORM

Answer: One way to be a fool—FOOL WITH A BEE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 11, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to continue to improve plans that you have already put in motion. Make sure new arrangements are well thought-out. A sensible course of action will insure success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are highly creative today and can easily express your finest talents. Take steps to improve your health.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Improve the situation at home and have more security there. Steer clear of an outsider who is too demanding at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) If you use a different approach while communicating with others, you can get your plans across with relative ease.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get busy and handle important financial affairs now and get fine results. Think along broader lines.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Your ideas for getting ahead are sound, so put them in motion without delay. Steer clear of an argument with a family tie.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Formulate a plan for advancement in the days ahead. State your aims to those who can be of assistance to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can easily gain the support you need from friends for the plans you have in mind. Strive for better rapport with loved ones.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact experts who can be of assistance to you in career matters. Mix socially and make new contacts of value.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan a campaign of action that will be workable and could lead to profit in the future. Sidestep a troublemaker.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Seize an opportunity present and get ahead in your line of endeavor. Make sure legal papers are in order in a business deal.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Cement better relations with associates so that you can accomplish more in the future. Strive for happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Follow through on a mutual work plan so that associates will be more pleased with you. Take no risks with your reputation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be able to accomplish great things in life because of the fine intellect here and a nature that is magnanimous and helpful to others. Not one to be snubbed or thwarted in any way, or he or she could become an enemy.

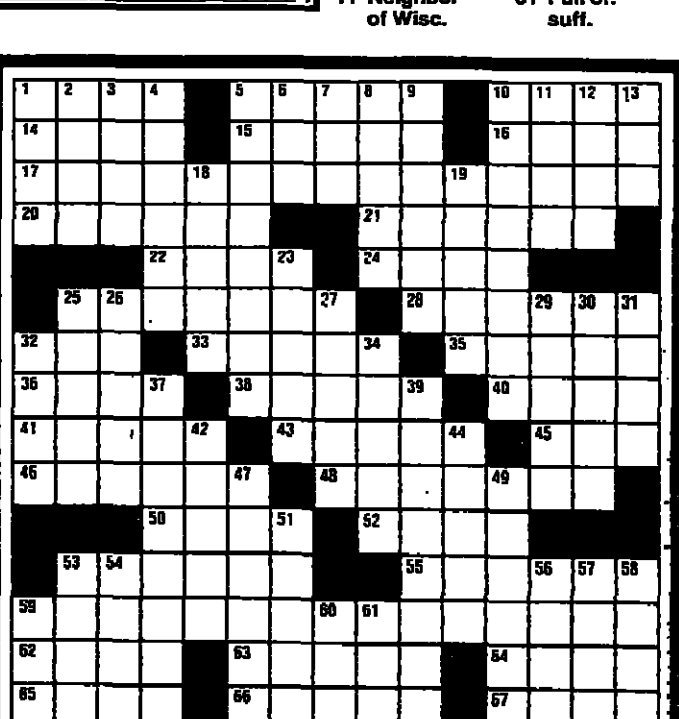
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword By Sophie Fierman

ACROSS	28 Cold symptom	52 — mater (brain membrane)	12 Hasn't — to stand on
1 Stratagem	32 Bakeshop goody	53 Does art work	13 Cat sound
5 "All — lead to..."	33 Scorchies	55 Hinder	18 Melodies
10 Muslim leader	35 Used poor judgment	59 Friendly remark	19 A Castle
14 Summit	36 Pilaster	62 Noble Italian name	23 Shreds
15 Novelist George	38 Party poopers	63 Clean a blackboard	25 Plebaid
16 Egypt's river	40 Resentful	64 — Ranger	26 Desist
17 Conversational gambit	41 Buddhist shrine	65 Contemplative person	27 Laundry machine
20 Nail down	43 Leaks slowly	66 Groomed the lawn	29 Gnaw away
21 Small rope attached to a sail	45 Drysdale or Ameche	67 Looked over	30 Naughts
22 Fog	48 Overthrow		31 Genesis place
24 Coaster	48 Tells, as a tale		32 Long gone
25 Creased, in a way	50 Sub — (secret)		34 Hasten
			37 Informed
			38 Acted extravagantly
			42 Forward
			44 Hindu garment
			47 Respect highly
			49 Be a stool pigeon
			51 Houston athlete
			53 Mexican coin
			54 — boy!
			56 Nautical term
			57 M. Coty
			58 — Scott
			59 Permit
			60 Shooting marble
			61 Full of: suff.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CRAB	ASIAN	OFFICE
ALIVE	SPAWN	FOOL
WARRIOR	WARRIOR	WARRIOR
TERRACE	EPISCOPAL	
UVA	NAVEL	
STUDENT	DATE	
TANGS	ALIEN	BOO
ROSE	ABANDON	WIT
APPEAL	STREET	
PERMIT	EXPENSES	
SORREL	AND	
MATTISSE	TROPICS	
AGUM	THEATRICAL	
STIFF	EARLY	PIRU
TOYS	RAILS	GRAM



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## WORLD

## Warsaw stands by decision to ban Solidarity despite ensuing sanctions

WARSAW (R) — Poland's military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has taken a defiant stand against Western sanctions as the United States plans to tighten the economic screw following dissolution of the Solidarity trade union.

Gen. Jaruzelski, in a resolute statement to the Sejm (parliament), defended the decision to close Solidarity. And he also said the stop on credits imposed by NATO states last January had not broken the ailing Polish economy.

Gen. Jaruzelski said there was still a chance that martial law could be suspended before the end of the year, although this would depend on a mood of calm prevailing.

In an apparent veiled warning to Poles not to demonstrate against Solidarity's dissolution, he said the chances of ending martial law this year had been reduced by the anti-government demonstrations all over Poland at the end of August.

Gen. Jaruzelski also announced there were plans to release a substantial number of more than 800 Solidarity officials in interment, many of whom, including union leader Lech Walesa, have been held since martial law was imposed. The top leadership, including Mr. Walesa, were not expected to be among those freed.

## Reagan suspends Poland's favoured status

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, in a swift retaliation to the dissolution of the Solidarity union movement, has decided to suspend Poland's tariff concessions in trade with the United States.

Mr. Reagan chose his weekly nationwide radio broadcast Saturday to denounce the banning of Solidarity by Poland's parliament as a "far reaching" action by the Warsaw martial law government against its own people.

In a strongly worded speech, Mr. Reagan said he was suspending Poland's Most Favoured Nation trade status, a move U.S. officials predicted would have an adverse political impact on that country.

Mr. Reagan also said the United States was consulting urgently with its allies on what other actions could be taken in retaliation.

U.S. officials said the main immediate significance of the action announced by the president would be political, since Poland attached importance to its trade status as a Most Favoured Nation (MFN).

It is the only Warsaw Pact member that has had MFN status on a permanent basis for more than 20 years. The privilege is granted to Romania and Hungary on an annual basis.

The officials said suspension of MFN status would have a long term impact in restricting the growth of U.S.-Polish trade.

Polish exports to the United States amounted to \$200 million annually and officials said lifting of MFN would affect half of this amount.

Most seriously affected, they said, would be textile exports to the United States, which amounted to \$20 million in the first six months of this year.

The officials also said it was clear that the Soviet Union had a major responsibility for the situation in Poland but said com-

prehensive sanctions against Moscow were already in effect and no further action was planned.

## Resentment and confusion in Poland

WARSAW (R) — A young woman activist said her first reaction when she learned of the decision to close down the independent trade union Solidarity was to go out and get drunk — "and I don't normally drink at all."

She said: "Of course we were not surprised. They had made clear what they would do. But right up to the last moment we still felt a glimmer of hope."

The mood among activists in a movement estimated to have included about three-quarters of Poland's workers was now one of deep resentment and confusion.

Opposition leaders who met in Warsaw earlier this week, including the regional underground leader Zbigniew Bujak, decided to urge members not to demonstrate during the two-day session of the Sejm (parliament) which outlawed the union.

But underground sources said there was mounting pressure for some form of protest. About 200 people gathered in a light drizzle around a floral cross beside St. Anne's church. Posters bearing the name "Solidarity" and a black band were placed nearby.

Union leaders, whether internees organising resistance from the underground or rank-and-file supporters, have spent much time analysing where the movement went wrong and whether it could anyway have been tolerated indefinitely in a Communist bloc state.

"Probably we were too democratic," said one former internee who held an official regional post with the union.

"Our whole system was infiltrated. Anyone who wanted could join, speak and become a leader. We were too easily manipulated."

She cited the case of a regional deputy chairman, elected and trusted by his colleagues, whose true identity as a member of the security police was only discovered when the offices were raided under martial law.

The general hope among Solidarity activists that the union would be restored in some form was based on statements by military leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski at the beginning of martial law that it could be reborn.

Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in charge of the government's policy on unions, said last week he believed the mass of the union would manage to isolate what he called extremist leaders.

This did not happen and the authorities had no option but to ban Solidarity, he said.

Gen. Jaruzelski told the Sejm he understood the bitterness felt by Solidarity members. "We understand their attachment to the name Solidarity, their memory of that union's youthful, emotional dynamism."

Even those normally uninterested in politics shared the mood of depression as the new bill spelling the replacement of Solidarity with more strictly-controlled unions made its inexorable passage through the Sejm.

A 50-year-old woman shopping in one of Warsaw's poorly-stocked food shops said: "What will change? Nothing will change. It will be back to the way things were as long as I can remember. The Solidarity period is what was unusual. Now that is over. All we can do is carry on somehow. Maybe we can pray."

Solidarity sources said there was a split among underground leaders on whether members should join the new unions, hoping to mould them into a genuine new workers' movement, or boycott them and keep up a pressure of passive resistance.

## Saudi sheikh sues U.S. city, makers of Tylenol

MIAMI (R) — Saudi Arabian Sheikh Mohammed Al-Fassi is suing the city of Hollywood, Florida, for \$1,000 billion and the makers of the pain-killing medicine Tylenol for \$15.5 million in the non-payment of a \$1.5 million hotel bill.

The bill was soon settled, with Al-Fassi's aides explaining there had been a mix-up in the international transfer of funds, and the charge was dropped.

Another of Sheikh Al-Fassi's lawyers, Sam McCormack, told reporters after filing the suit against Hollywood that the Saudi Arabian felt it was impossible to calculate the damage the arrest caused him, his family and his world business interests.

Sheikh Al-Fassi has also filed a billion dollar suit against the hotel, where his 40-person retinue occupied three upper floors for several months.

Sheikh Al-Fassi has been involved in a long-running divorce and child custody case in which his first wife Dina is suing him for \$3 billion.

The sum sought from Hollywood is 16,000 times the annual budget of the city of 108,000 people.

## Red Cross tries to get expelled team back inside Afghanistan

GENEVA (R) — The International Red Cross, puzzled by the expulsion of its delegates from Afghanistan this weekend, is consulting the Kabul government to try to gain their readmission, a spokesman said here Sunday.

The four-man team, which returned here from Kabul on Friday night, had only been there since Aug. 14 and seen only 338 prisoners before being asked to leave, Nicholas Summer of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

It was the first ICRC delegation to visit Afghanistan since June 1980, when Kabul expelled the Red Cross after two visits to the huge Pol-e-Charki prison to see opponents of the government and the Soviet forces supporting it since December 1979.

"We are still very much in contact with the authorities and hope to get this decision turned around," Mr. Summer told Reuters. "We cannot understand why they have done this."

The Kabul government gave no

reason for asking the ICRC team—three delegates and one doctor—to leave temporarily and gave no hint as to how long it would be banned this time, he said.

After its first round of visits to the 338 jailed rebel activities or other reasons, the delegation made a preliminary report of its findings on their health, conditions of detention and sanitary needs to the authorities.

Mr. Summer declined to elaborate on the confidential report they made. A similar report on conditions in Pol-e-Charki, the country's largest prison, apparently angered the government and led to the 1980 expulsion.

The spokesman stressed the ICRC considered its work in Afghanistan unfinished.

"We went in there with a clear agreement from the Kabul government that we could undertake a wide-ranging programme of visits to the prisons and, if necessary, mount a medical relief programme," he said.

## Raising of Mary Rose hits snag

PORTSMOUTH, England (R) — The recovery of the Tudor warship Mary Rose, the climax of a £4 million (\$7 million) underwater archaeological project, hit snags early Sunday.

Although the hull was raised to the surface during the night, parts of the big steel cage built to support it during the final lifting above the water were damaged.

Margaret Rule, archaeological director of the Mary Rose Trust, said there was still a possibility of raising the hull Sunday or Monday but engineers said the lifting might be delayed several weeks.

Mrs. Rule said there had been no damage to the excavated remains of the ancient hull, which sank in 1545.

When the delay was announced Prince Charles, heir to the British throne and patron of the Mary Rose Trust, had already arrived to see the expected recovery of the warship.

His ancestor, King Henry VIII, was watching from the shore when the Mary Rose went into battle against the French just off Portsmouth and was sunk by bad seamanship and quarrelling officers.

The trust has built and lowered to the seabed a big crane which will support the weight of the hull when it is hoisted into the air by a (100 metre) floating crane.

The hull will be brought to the surface in a steel frame. But it was discovered early Sunday that one of the legs of the upper section of this frame was bent and could not be linked to the lower section.

## Americans disapprove of Reagan

NEW YORK (R) — Only 41 per cent of Americans approve of President Reagan's job performance, according to a new poll conducted by the Gallup organisation for Newsweek magazine.

The poll, made by telephone between Sept. 27-30, indicates that 51 per cent disapprove of Mr. Reagan's handling of the presidency.

The Newsweek survey also shows that Democrats stand to benefit from this dissatisfaction in the Nov. 2 congressional elections. Fifty seven per cent of the respondents said they would like the Democratic candidate to win in their district.

In addition, 54 per cent of the 1,018 adults interviewed said Mr. Reagan's economic policies were worsening their financial situation.

## Irritated Swedes hunt intruder who dared breach their prized neutrality

By Leslie Dowd

BERGA, Sweden — The Swedish navy's cat-and-mouse hunt for a foreign submarine close to the big Muskego naval base, now well into its second week, is deepening in mystery and turning into a guessing game.

Is there a foreign intruder under the surface of the Haarsjaerd, 60 kilometres south of Stockholm? Are there two? Or could the Swedish navy, with its practised skill at tracking submarines in coastal waters, conceivably be chasing a phantom?

These are among the questions being asked by ordinary Swedes as well as the 250 journalists waiting at Berga naval school on the pine-wooded bank of the Haars water for something dramatic to happen.

"It may be turning into a drag for us," one journalist said, "but if there is a foreign sub there and it eventually surfaces it will be a hell of a story."

Meanwhile, some Swedes show signs of growing impatience. Eleven-year-old Johanna Lindberg wrote to chief of defence staff Adm. Bror Stefansson asking: "Do you really think there's one there?" and the Stockholm Aftonbladet newspaper headlined the story "Why haven't you brought it up?"

The tracking operation began on Friday of last week after two sailors spotted that they took to be a periscope in the Haarsjaerd fiord.

Perhaps another Whiskey?

A year ago, a Soviet submarine caused a sensation and a diplomatic furore by running aground close to Karlskrona naval base in southern Sweden. Eventually it was allowed to leave.

## Somali rebels reportedly join forces against Barre

NAIROBI (R) — Two Somali rebel groups have formed a common front to overthrow what they call the dictatorial regime of Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, the rebels' clandestine radio Kulmis has reported.

Leaders of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF) and Somali National Movement (SNM) met at an unspecified location on Oct. 7 to draw up a common political programme to implement after overthrowing President Siad Barre, the radio said.

Diplomats said announcement of the common front introduced new uncertainty into the already-troubled region.

Somalia has accused its traditional foe, Ethiopia, of attacking western Somali border towns in fighting which flared in June.

Ethiopia, which backs the SSDF, says that only SSDF rebels are involved and has accused the U.S. of worsening the conflict by agreeing to President Siad Barre's request for military aid.

A year ago, three Somali opposition groups merged to form the SSDF, and this latest move further strengthens the rebels.

The report, monitored in Nairobi, said the common programme sought the dismantling of U.S. military facilities in Somalia and closer cooperation between Somalia and Ethiopia.

Somalia swung into the western orbit in 1977, tearing up a treaty with the Soviet Union after Moscow switched sides during the Ethiopian-Somali war over the disputed Ogaden desert of south-east Ethiopia.

In 1980, Somalia and the U.S. signed an agreement granting the Americans access to air and naval facilities on the Gulf of Aden at Berbera, where the 15,000-foot airstrip is the longest in Africa and big enough to handle B-52 bombers.

Radio Kulmis, which broadcasts almost daily bulletins on the border fighting, said long-severed links between Ethiopia and Somalia could be restored and strengthened.

This appeared to indicate that the coalition of the two rebel groups had the approval of the Ethiopian government, the diplomats said.

The radio said the two groups agreed to "step up their struggle against the present dictatorial and tyrannical regime of Siad Barre and rejected the nepotist personality cult and dynasty of his rule."

This echoed opposition Somali claims that President Siad Barre had promoted his own Marban clan in the government, the diplomats said.

## China intends more purges of hard-core left-wingers

PEKING (R) — More trials of senior followers of China's "gang of four" extremist leaders are to be held, an official magazine said Sunday.

The Beijing (Peking) Review said it was taking a long time to bring many extreme leftists to justice because it was a complex matter to distinguish serious crimes from light offences and to decide who had broken the law and who had simply committed mistakes.

It said trials of extreme leftists took place in several provinces last year or early this year, although it gave few details.

The trials "will continue for some time, which will help people to attain a better understanding of China's stable and independent legal proceedings," it said.

The official press has reported few trials of leftists since the "gang of four," led by Mao Tse-tung's widow Jiang Qing, were sentenced in January 1981.

The magazine said it was coincidental that eight senior Shanghai leftists were sentenced in late August, a few days before the start of the 12th Communist Party congress which reaffirmed current moderate policies.

Diplomats in Peking had regarded the timing of the sentences as a display of strength by elder statesman Deng Xiaoping and his

reformist associates in their efforts to purge extremist influence.

The magazine said the trials were free of political interference. "Our constitution and law of criminal procedure clearly stipulate that our judicial organs exercise judicial authorities independently and are not subject to interference by any organs or individuals," it said.

But diplomats expressed doubt about the independence of the judiciary in a country where the Communist Party controls all aspects of national life.

The magazine also said trials of extremists "were held publicly and were attended by the masses. Just as in other countries, some of the trials were covered by the newspapers and others were not."

Most trials in China are officially considered public, but in practice it is often difficult for casual observers to attend.

China used the trial of the "gang of four" as a showpiece for the revival of its legal system, destroyed during their years of dominance in the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Gang leader Jiang Qing and former Shanghai Mayor Zhang Chunqiao received suspended death sentences and their two cohorts were jailed for life and 20 years respectively.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## China attacks Reagan

PEKING (R) — China Sunday attacked President Ronald Reagan for the second time in two days, accusing him of violating the recent Sino-U.S. communique on Taiwan. The official People's Daily newspaper said remarks made by President Reagan at the White House on Wednesday made China's peaceful reunification a prerequisite for ending arms sales to Taiwan and violated the joint communique issued in August.

## Taiwan celebrates national day

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan celebrated its national day Sunday with a call for the reunification of China under the three principles of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Republic of China. President Chiang Ching-Kuo said difficulties facing the country would not daunt the people of Taiwan, who were struggling to unite China under the three principles of nationalism, democracy and social welfare. The 72-year-old nationalist leader did not stay to watch a military parade which, unlike previous ones, did not include missiles or jet fighters.

## Fires cause extensive damage in California

LOS ANGELES (R) — Brush fires raged out of control in two residential areas of southern California Saturday, causing millions of dollars of property damage and forcing people to flee their homes, local officials said. The so-called Bell Canyon fire raged over 30 kilometres to the Pacific Ocean, badly damaged 60 houses and threatened some million dollar houses in the exclusive oceanfront Malibu area, the Los Angeles fire brigade said. No one was injured.

## 6 dead, over 150 hurt in Mexican bullring collapse

MEXICO CITY (R) — At least six people were killed and more than 150 were injured when a bullring collapsed Saturday in the town of San Pedro Atocpan, police said Sunday. The stands collapsed as hundreds of spectators rushed to the arena's rim to watch the nearby helicopter arrival of matador Antonio Lomelin, spokesmen for the Mexico City Red Cross and fire department said.

## 'Extortion threat may not help crack Tylenol case'

CHICAGO (R) — U.S. law enforcement officials investigating a \$1 million extortion threat against makers of the painkiller Tylenol are not sure if the threat is related to the poison deaths of seven people in the Chicago area last week. Illinois Attorney General Tyrone Faubus said he doubts the extortion threat will prove to be relevant to the eventual solution of the Tylenol murder cases. Chicago police superintendent Richard Brzezczek said his department is "not sure at this point if someone is just capitalising on the scenario of events that took place" or whether the extortion threat was from whoever was responsible for the deaths.

## Shariatmadari tries to save son-in-law

NICOSIA, Cyprus (A.P.) — Disident Iranian Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari has pleaded for the release of his son-in-law Ali Akbar Abbasi who is charged with complicity in a plot to assassinate Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and topple the Islamic government, the official Iranian news agency IRNA, has reported. Shariatmadari, the spiritual leader of 13 million Turkish speaking Iranians in east Azerbaijan province, also "apologised" for learning about the plot but failing to inform the authorities, the agency said.

## Pope confers sainthood on victim of death camp

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday attacked the banning of the Polish Union Solidarity at a ceremony to confer sainthood on Maximilian Kolbe, a Polish priest who sacrificed his life in Auschwitz concentration camp. The Polish pontiff, speaking before a crowd of 150,000 massed in St. Peter's Square, drew a direct link between Father Kolbe's stand for human dignity and what he called the violation of the fundamental rights of man in Poland.

His voice strained with emotion, the Pope said: "In this solemn day of the canonisation of Maximilian Kolbe, I ask all men of good will to pray for the Polish nation."

Several Polish flags and banners of the free trade union Solidarity, officially dissolved on Friday, billowed above the crowd. Some 5,000 Polish pilgrims, many of them depressed in their red and

white national costume, were among those present.

The Pope drew cheering and applause from the crowd when he alluded specifically to Solidarity, saying its dissolution "violates the basic rights of man and society."

The church had fought consistently to combat such violations in Poland. Even before Sunday's ceremony, to which the Pope is known to have attached particular importance, the canonisation of Father Kolbe had become enmeshed with events in Poland. Polish primate Jozef Glemp did not attend because he feared an outbreak of violence following Solidarity's dissolution.

The Pope, standing before the crowd in a red chasuble and white mitre, went on: "We pray that in our country the values for which Saint Maximilian gave his life may prevail."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH  
♦ 10  
♦ K Q J 10  
♦ Q J 4  
♦ 10 7 5 3 2

WEST EAST  
♦ Q 7 3 2 ♦ J 6 5 4  
♦ 6 4 3 ♦ A 9 2  
♦ 9 8 5 3 ♦ 10 7 6  
♦ 8 ♦ A J 9

SOUTH  
♦ A K 9  
♦ 8 7 5  
♦ A K 2  
♦ K Q 6 4

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
3 NT Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♣.

The danger hand had all the entries! But skillful play kept him off lead just long enough for declarer to make his contract.

The main point in the auction is North's bid of three clubs. There are those that consider it a signoff, but don't include us in that group. We don't pretend to be clever enough to know that a hand will make exactly nine tricks in a suit but not eight or nine tricks at no trump. With double stoppers in the unbid suits, South chose the nine-trick game.

West led his fourth-best spade, and declarer captured East's jack with the king. A

thoughtless declarer might lead a heart to the king. East would win the ace and return a spade, and before declarer could get nine tricks the defenders would have three spade tricks and two aces for a one-trick defeat. It is no better to lead the king of clubs from hand. East can win and revert to spades with the same result.

Obviously, East is the danger hand and should be kept off lead as long as possible. With that in mind, the winning line becomes a bit easier to spot. Declarer does not mind losing a trick to West, since West cannot continue the attack on spades without giving declarer a third trick in the suit. See what happens if, at trick two, declarer crosses to dummy with the queen of diamonds and leads a club.

If East rises with ace, declarer will make four tricks in clubs together with two spades and three diamonds, so East must duck. Declarer wins the queen of clubs and now leads a heart. Again, East cannot afford to win, for that would give declarer nine tricks via two spades, three hearts, three diamonds and one club. And East must duck again when declarer leads another heart from dummy. But East's fine defense is to no avail because declarer now reverts to clubs. Whether East rises with the ace or not, declarer is sure of his game — with overtricks.

هكذا اختلف